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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND DIVISION**

ALAMEDA COUNTY MALE

PRISONERS And Former Prisoners,
DANIEL GONZALEZ, et al. on behalf of
themselves and others similarly situated, as a
Class, and Subclass;

ALAMEDA COUNTY FEMALE

PRISONERS And Former Prisoners,
JACLYN MOHRBACHER, ERIN ELLIS,
DOMINIQUE JACKSON, CHRISTINA
ZEPEDA, ALEXIS WAH, AND KELSEY
ERWIN, et al on behalf of themselves and others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

**ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S
OFFICE, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Deputy
Joe, Deputy Ignont (sp) John and Jane
ROEs, Nos. 1 – 25;**

No. 3:19-cv-07423 JSC

**FIFTH AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, DECLARATORY
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND
OTHER WRONGS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

WELL-PATH MANAGEMENT, INC., a
 Delaware Corporation, (formerly known as
 California Forensic Medical Group) a
 corporation; its Employees and Sub-
 Contractors, and Rick & Ruth ROEs
 Nos.26-50;

ARAMARK CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES, LLC, a Delaware Limited
 Liability Company; its Employees and Sub-
 Contractors, and Rick & Ruth ROES Nos.
 51-75.

Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

The present case was filed on November 12, 2019, after male prisoners incarcerated at Alameda County's Santa Rita jail, went on a strike, and refused to work. Their complaints centered around conditions of confinement and treatment by jail guards.

Mohrbacher et al v. Alameda County Sheriff's Office, et al. , Case No. 3:18-0500 JD, was filed on January 4, 2018, in which the plaintiffs were all women prisoners at Santa Rita Jail on behalf of themselves individually and the class of women prisoners at Santa Rita Jail. The issues raised pertained to women specific issues as well as conditions that affected all prisoners at Santa Rita Jail.

On February 5, 2021, the Court in Mohrbacher ordered that all issues in Mohrbacher, which affected both men and women were consolidated with the present case, *Gonzalez*, and that the Court in *Mohrbacher* would retain those issues which were unique to women.

In the interim, with the interruptions contributed by the global covid pandemic, all of the original named plaintiffs are out of custody. For this reason, plaintiffs are substituting in new named plaintiffs, most of whom are currently in custody.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. The Alameda County Santa Rita Jail is the largest county jail in the San Francisco Bay Area. Eighty-five percent or more of prisoners at Santa Rita Jail are pretrial detainees. Defendants operate the jail on a for profit basis, which seeks to extract as much money from the prisoners themselves. Despite it's almost half a billion dollar publicly funded budget, no taxpayer funds are used to fund inmate programs or activities. Instead, the defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office ("Sheriff") charges inmate high fees for phone calls, use of the jail tablets, and commissary to fund all inmate

1 programs and activities. In addition, the jail derives profits from inmate labor in food services.
 2 Because the jail has contracted with outside for-profit corporations, defendant Sheriff's contracts and
 3 policies and procedures have built in incentives to reduce costs of all services to inmates which
 4 results in limited, reduced and therefore inadequate and insufficient basic services in the areas of
 5 food, health care, sanitation (which includes laundry, personal sanitation and grooming) and inmate
 6 activities.

7 2. In addition to the first basic policy which is a fiscal tightfisted, penny pinching control of
 8 prisoner services, resulting in limited and reduced prisoner services provided by the jail and the
 9 flourishing and emphasis by the jail of fee based prisoner services; the second basic policy as
 10 publicly articulated by Defendant GREGORY AHERN ("Ahern"), is that Santa Rita Jail's prisoners,
 11 including all pretrial prisoners, who are 85% of the prisoner population, are criminals, who have lied
 12 their entire lives, are not to be believed and despite the constitutional presumption of innocence, all
 13 prisoners, including pretrial detainees, are deserving of punishment and deprivations and should
 14 receive punishment and deprivations during their incarceration in Santa Rita Jail. As a consequence
 15 of these two policies, Santa Rita Jail regularly takes actions to the detriment of Plaintiffs and the
 16 Class Plaintiffs represent, and to the benefit of defendant SHERIFF's financial gain.

17 3. This civil rights lawsuit arises out of the unlawful, unconstitutional and inhumane manner in
 18 which defendant ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (hereinafter Defendant "SHERIFF"),
 19 its staff and employees and multiple for-profit contractors, operate Santa Rita Jail which incarcerates
 20 state and federal prisoners, in such a manner designed to inflict punishment and deprivations,
 21 promote jail staff conduct which focus on deprivation and punishment and at best, disregard the
 22 prisoners' needs and rights and at worst promote and execute routine violations of prisoners'
 23 constitutional and statutory rights. Defendants operate this county jail as a carceral institution which
 24 has as its primary purpose, the lock down of prisoners. Prisoners are treated as the inventory in
 25 defendants' business of incarceration, and not as sentient human beings.

26 4. Unable to tolerate these unsanitary and inhumane conditions, plaintiffs and other prisoners after
 27 failing to obtain a response through defendants' labyrinthine and difficult grievance process, then
 28 engaged in a multi-prong strike, including a hunger strike, a work strike, and a strike against
 participating in jail activities such as going to court, and then initiated this lawsuit.

5. This is a civil rights action in which the Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and a class of
 similarly situated individuals, seek relief for Defendants' violations of Plaintiffs' rights and privileges

secured by the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, and Section 7, Article 1, of the California Constitution. Regardless of whether a prisoner is pretrial or convicted, Defendant SHERIFF treats all prisoners to the same conditions of confinement, The everyday conditions of confinement defendant Santa Rita County Jail and Defendant SHERIFF's policies which plaintiffs and class members seek to address and redress for are:

6.1. Jail Food which is regularly served prisoners that is:

- a. inedible due to contamination by rodents, rodent feces, bird droppings; cockroaches and foreign objects such as razors and piece of metal;
- b. inedible due to age, poor storage, spoilage, excessive cooking and baking;
- c. insufficient in calories and nutritional value because the quantity served is less than that required by state regulations and defendants' own menus; and,
- d. insufficient in calories and nutritional value due to substitutions instead of authorized items required and outlined in defendants' own menus.
- e. inedible, spoiled and contaminated jail foods, causing prisoners are regular hunger and as a result, prisoners are forced to spend money to purchase supplemental food, usually snacks and junk food at the jail's expensive, for-profit commissary.

6.2 For Profit Operations – Commissary. The Jail's commissary sales generate a significant profit with forty percent of the profit going to the defendant Sheriff. Defendant Sheriff, in reports to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors have reported income in excess of one million dollars per year from commissary sales. This profit incentivizes defendant SHERIFF to provide inadequate food to prisoners because inadequate jail food creates hunger and prisoners' hunger increases commissary sales, which increases defendant Sheriff's income.

6.3 Insufficient and Inadequate Sanitation for Jail . The Jail's punitive and penny-pinching policies results in insufficient and inadequate cleaning supplies and tools to do effective and actual cleaning of prisoners' living areas, in insufficient and clean laundry, and results in restrictions and inability of prisoners to carry out appropriate and necessary personal hygiene.

6.4 No Laundry or Personal Sanitation Available in the OPHU. While the jail claims to have a specialized housing unit, called the Out Patient Housing Unit, ("OPHU") which has medical staff, to provide more medical care for patients with medical conditions, the OPHU is run without regard for the basic sanitation and health needs of medically ill prisoners. There is no scheduled laundry exchange at the OPHU. Prisoners are often left, for months, without the

1 opportunity to have clean laundry. There is no schedule for personal hygiene such as showers.
 2 Prisoners are limited use the tiny cell sink for bathing. Prisoners who are not able bodied, are
 3 left to lay in their own urine and feces, with staff coming in periodically to simply hose down
 4 the prisoner and the room.

5 6.5 Medical Care. The contract between defendant Alameda County and Alameda County
 6 Sheriff's Office and the for-profit medical provider, defendant Well-Path (formerly California
 7 Forensic Medical Provider "CFMG") provides financial incentives to limit the medical care
 8 provided to inmates at Santa Rita Jail. As a result, medical care is delayed or denied. What
 9 medical care provided is insufficient, inadequate, limited or in many cases inappropriate.
 10 Prisoners suffer for extended periods of time, months, in severe pain; the pain being so high that
 11 prisoners can't eat or sleep. Even when attorneys for prisoners apply to the courts for court
 12 orders mandating medical care, defendants ignore such court orders. And even when
 13 defendants provide pain medication, defendants will regularly and abruptly halt the pain
 14 medication, requiring prisoners to submit new requests, which require several days for
 15 defendants to respond during which the prisoners are again in severe pain, unable to eat or
 16 sleep. Prisoners with medical conditions are not provided needed medical devices or
 17 accommodations to assist them with daily living needs such as walking, or accommodations
 18 such as an accessible bed, forcing individuals with mobility limitations to have to climb into
 19 upper bunk, causing falls and greater injuries. Prisoners with medical conditions, such as pre-
 20 diabetes or infections, which can be treated through immediate proper care, are not provided
 21 these needed treatments, so that the condition progresses and becomes much more severe and
 22 difficult to treat.

23 6.5 Enforced Idleness. Defendant Sheriff's punitive and penny-pinching policies result in
 24 Plaintiffs and members of Plaintiff Class being locked in their cells for excessive amounts of
 25 time, provided limited opportunities for exercise, constrained by jail policies which limit and
 26 hamper prisoners' ability to exercise, denied handicrafts or board games, provided little or no
 27 useful programming or educational opportunities, provided little or no access to books. As a
 28 result of this daily and constant enforced idleness, prisoners, to reduce the suffering created by
 enforced idleness, are driven to spending money to purchase movies, music and entertainment
 on the jail's for-profit electronic tablets.

6.6 First amendment retaliation. When the men prisoners organized to do a group demand and group statement, this exercise of free speech was suppressed, and the men suffered retaliation.

7. This civil rights class action lawsuit seeks to remedy these dangerous and unconstitutional conditions at the Alameda County Santa Rita Jail in Dublin, California. Plaintiffs in the Jail bring this action on behalf of themselves and those similarly situated.

8. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that Defendants' ongoing policies and practices violate their constitutional right, and further, such injunctive relief compelling Defendants to: 1) provide adequate, uncontaminated, edible food sufficient to sustain health; 2) provide constitutionally adequate sanitation in prisoner living areas, the kitchen and food preparation area, and the ability to maintain personal hygiene; 3) provide constitutionally adequate medical care including medical devices; and 4) end enforced idleness with sufficient activities, out of cell opportunity and ability to exercise.

9. Plaintiffs seek damages for the individual plaintiffs named herein, subject to proof.

JURISDICTION

10. This action is brought pursuant to the First, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United State Constitution, by way of the Civil Rights Acts, 42 U.S.C. §§1981, 1983 et seq. and 1988.

11. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. §1331 (claims arising under the United States Constitution) and §1343 (claims brought to address deprivations, under color of state authority, of rights privileges, and immunities secured by the United States Constitution).

VENUE AND INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

12. The claims alleged herein arose in the County of Alameda, State of California. Therefore, venue and assignment, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), lies in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division or Oakland Division.

JURY DEMAND

13. Plaintiffs respectfully demand a trial by jury of all issues in this matter pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b).

PARTIES

14. Plaintiffs

14.1 Plaintiffs are all former or current prisoners incarcerated at the Santa Rita Jail. Plaintiffs represent themselves individually, with regard to damages, and seek to represent a class of males imprisoned at the Santa Rita Jail at any time since November 12, 2017, two years prior to the

1 date of filing of the Original Complaint in this action, and a sub-class of prisoners who became
 2 infected with covid-19 while incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail; and the class of females imprisoned
 3 at the Santa Rita Jail at any time since January 4, 2016, two years prior to the date of filing of
 4 the Original Complaint filed in the Mohrbacher action, for conditions which jointly negatively
 5 impact men and women both. Eighty-five percent of plaintiffs and class members are pretrial
 detainees.

6 14.2 Plaintiffs named in the Fourth Amended Complaint, who are remaining named plaintiffs
 7 are: DANIEL GONZALEZ, LAWRENCE GERRANS, CEDRIC HENRY, MICHAEL
 8 LOCKHART, RANDY HARRIS, ERIC RIVERA, DAVID MISCH, and TIKISHA UPSHAW.
 9 Of these plaintiffs, RANDY HARRIS, ERIC RIVERA, and CORSETTI and DAVID MISCH,
 10 are currently incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail.

11 14.3 In addition, plaintiffs are naming the following currently incarcerated individuals as
 12 named plaintiffs: ERIC WAYNE, JAMES MALLETT, RASHEED TUCKER, DARRYL
 13 GEYER, TIMOTHY PHILLIPS and TIARA ARNOLD. Of these newly added named
 14 plaintiffs, all are currently in custody in Santa Rita Jail except for DARRYL GEYER.

15 DARRYL GEYER has a pending case out of Alameda County and anticipates that when his
 16 matter in San. Francisco is resolved, he will be transferred into the custody and care of the
 Alameda County Sheriff's Department.

17 14.3.1 DANIEL GONZALEZ

18 Daniel Gonzalez was incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail. While in Santa Rita Jail, he regularly
 19 received unclean food trays that were encrusted with left-over food from previous meals, food
 20 contaminated with rodent droppings, received food that was inedible and frequently did not receive
 21 sufficient food, suffering regular hunger.

22 In addition, Daniel Gonzalez suffered a severe tooth ache, and despite multiple requests for
 23 medical attention, Santa Rita Jail and defendant Wellpath failed to provide him with dental care, until
 24 he was in such serious distress, that he threatened self-harm. At that time, because defendants Santa
 25 Rita Jail and Wellpath on the excuse, that medical attention had been delayed for such a long time,
 26 and that the infection was severe, pulled the tooth. If dental care had been timely provided, plaintiff
 Daniel Gonzalez's tooth could have been repaired and saved.

27 14.3.2 LAWRENCE GERRANS

28

During Lawrence Gerrans incarceration at Santa Rita Jail as a federal prisoner, he regularly received unclean food trays that were encrusted with left-over food from previous meals, received food that was inedible and frequently did not receive sufficient food, suffering regular hunger. In addition, due to the lack of sanitation at Santa Rita Jail, he suffered a serious fungal or bacterial infection in his right foot, so that even today, he has trouble walking. And during the prisoner strike in Fall, 2019, Lawrence Gerrans was nominated by fellow prisoners to be a spokesperson, because of his high literacy skills. Due to his role as a spokesperson, Santa Rita Jail had him transferred out of Santa Rita Jail to Marin County Jail, and increased his classification level to red, so that henceforth, he was always incarcerated as a high security prisoner and housed in solitary confinement. This was in direct retaliation and as punishment for plaintiff GERRANS' exercise of his First Amendment rights.

14.3.3. CEDRIC HENRY

Cedric Henry, while incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail, caught covid multiple times. During the time that Cedric Henry had covid, they placed him in a dirty cell in Housing Unit 8, over which bleach had been sprayed, but the cell itself had not been cleaned, and dirt, left-over food, and feces were all over the cell. The jail provided no supplies for cleaning, not even a paper towel. The cell was cold, and Santa Rita Jail only provided him with one blanket, even though he was feverish and shivering. The cell bed was a cold concrete slab and all he had was one thin mattress. Neither the Jail nor Well path provided any medical treatment, not even a cough drop. Then, while Cedric was still symptomatic, they attempted to move him into general population. When Cedric protested because he was still symptomatic and did not want to endanger others, the Jail punished Cedric by placing him in the "hole" for 48 hours. From the "hole" Cedric Henry's condition severely worsened, and he was moved to the OPHU. While in the OPHU he had terrible diarrhea and was very hungry. The food he received was watery macaroni with hard beans, 2 spoonfuls of carrots, a biscuit and cake. The lettuce was wilted and had turned black. As of today, Cedric Henry suffers from long haul covid.

14.3.4 MICHAEL LOCKHART

While incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail, MICHAEL LOCKHART suffered from terrible tooth pain. One tooth, after 8 months of pain, MICHAEL LOCKHART's attorney had to file a Penal Code 4011.5 petition with the court, to get a court order for medical attention. And because of the long delay in treatment, the Jail and defendant Wellpath, simply pulled the tooth rather than taking any

measures to save or repair the tooth. For the other tooth that Michael Lockhart needed medical care for, the Jail and defendant Wellpath just told Michael Lockhart that they would likewise pull the tooth, and that if he wanted any additional medical care, he had to be released and seek outside, competent medical treatment. Because Michael Lockhart realized the serious long-term consequences of losing teeth, Michael Lockhart suffered severe pain for many months, and waited until his release so that he could get his tooth repaired rather than extracted.

14.3.5 RANDY HARRIS

Randy Harris is a 59-year-old man incarcerated in the Santa Rita Jail since September 3, 2017. Mr. Harris suffers from a seizure disorder. Due to his seizure disorder, Mr. Harris has been issued a medical authorization (colloquially “chrono”) to be housed on a lower tier. Despite knowledge that Randy Harris had a medical chrono to be housed on a lower tier, ACSO Deputy Lenahan and Classification Sergeant MacBride refused to relocate him to a lower tier. Randy Harris suffered a grand mal seizure on October 3, 2020, which caused him to fall down approximately eleven steps.

After receiving a trauma evaluation at Eden Medical Center, Mr. Harris was prescribed Neurontin (Gabapentin) and Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (NORCO) and issued a cervical (“C”) collar. After his return to Santa Rita Jail, Mr. Harris was informed that Santa Rita Jail does not offer the medications he was prescribed, and that his pain management was to consist solely of over the counter (OTC) Tylenol.

Randy Harris cannot walk more than 10 paces at a time. He cannot shower without a shower chair. He has developed ulcers from the excessive use of Tylenol. These ulcers cause him to vomit. Randy Harris’ condition has deteriorated to the point where he is not readily able to raise or turn his head.

Randy Harris was then issued further medical authorizations (“chronos”) for a full-time wheelchair, shower chair, shower shoes, neck brace, lower bunk, and an extra blanket intended for use as a pillow. These were from the defendant Wellpath orthopedist, Dr. Slabaugh. Randy Harris is indigent and was provided with a jail-issued wheelchair which had no brakes; as a result, the jail’s practice has been to physically strap him in place during court transport.

1 Despite these serious medical conditions, the jail has repeatedly taken away Randy Harris’
 2 wheelchair. His shower chair was confiscated. Randy Harris is not housed in an ADA cell, nor
 3 readily provided access to an ADA shower. Deputy Lenahan removed Randy Harris’ cane. The jail
 4 then issued Randy Harris a disciplinary charge for allegedly “damaging” the brakes on the wheelchair
 5 that came damaged. Randy Harris was informed that a physical therapy regimen may reduce his
 6 pain, but that surgical intervention is necessary to relieve the symptoms of his condition.

7 8 14.3.6 ERIC RIVERA

9 Eric Rivera slipped on a pool of urine and feces that was overflowing from a drain in the
 10 common area of his pod. In falling, he hit his head and shoulder, with his head bouncing on the
 11 concrete floor. He briefly lost consciousness. On the day of his fall, the jail and defendant Wellpath
 12 did not do a concussion protocol, but merely said they would provide him with pain medication and
 13 x-rays. Although Eric slipped in urine and feces, the jail just sent Eric Rivera back to his cell,
 14 without providing him access to a shower, or clean laundry. Despite multiple requests, the jail only,
 15 much later, permitted Eric Rivera to shower, but never provided a clean change of laundry. Later at
 16 pill call, Eric Rivera, suffering serious pain, went to see the nurse for pain medication, only to be told
 17 that defendant Wellpath was not providing him with any. After Eric Rivera protested, the jail’s
 18 response was to cite Eric Rivera for a disciplinary violation for his request for pain medication.

19 Ultimately, the jail provided very minimal medical care, and to this day, Eric Rivera still suffers
 20 daily pain and discomfort to his back and shoulder, and his left shoulder has a significantly limited
 21 range of motion.

22 14.3.7 DAVID MISCH

23 David Misch is currently incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail. Even if the official menus of the jail,
 24 are nutritionally adequate, the actual food trays received by David contain significantly less edible
 25 food than what is specified on the menu. Portions are smaller and food is often spoiled or badly
 26 cooked and therefore inedible. The hard trays used are often unclean, with residual food from prior
 27 meals left on the trays, rendering the new food unsanitary and inedible. Unlike some inmates, David
 28 Misch does not have the financial resources to purchase commissary food, and so he is entirely reliant
 on the jail meals. As a result of the shortages on portion size, or the inedible food, David Misch is
 chronically hungry, and has difficulty maintaining his weight. In 2020, David Misch lost almost 40
 pounds.

14.3.8 TIKISHA UPSHAW

1 Tikisha Upshaw, while she was incarcerated in Santa Rita, was assigned to a top bunk. To
 2 reach the top bunk, all inmates need to step onto a small tabletop made of slippery metal, and then
 3 hoist oneself onto the top bunk. Coming down is similar, except that one must successful lower
 4 oneself from the top bunk onto that small metal tabletop and then step down to the floor. Tikisha
 5 Upshaw is a petite person. On one occasion, Tikisha Upshaw, fell off the top bunk, headfirst, and
 6 landed on her head and her hands. Defendant Wellpath only performed an x-ray examination of her
 7 hands and ignored her neck. Over the course of the next few years, Tikisha Upshaw regularly
 8 complained of pain and headaches. However, defendant Wellpath only provided nominal care in the
 9 form of pain medication. Defendant Wellpath performed no diagnostics, and routinely dismissed her
 10 complaints. This pain was daily and severe, and interfered with Tikisha Upshaw's sleep, interfered
 11 with her ability to think clearly, and interfered with her ability to assist her attorneys in her legal
 12 defense. Upon being transferred to California State Prison in Chowchilla, she was diagnosed as
 13 having cervical spondylolisthesis, most likely caused by a cervical fracture, and that this was the
 14 cause of her chronic neck pain and headaches. The only time Tikisha Upshaw injured her neck was
 15 when she fell directly on her head, after falling off the top bunk, and believes that she suffered a
 16 cervical fracture and other injuries which defendant Wellpath did not both to diagnose nor treat.

17 During her incarceration, Tikisha Upshaw experienced, along with other women, regular and
 18 significant problems with her hair falling out and with her hair breaking, which she believes is due to
 19 the nutritionally inadequate food the jail provided.

14.3.9 ERIC WAYNE

20 Eric Wayne suffers from a chronic condition of blood clots in his left leg. While incarcerated
 21 in Santa Rita Jail, he contracted a bacterial or fungal infection while using the dirty showers in his
 22 housing unit. As a result, the skin on his left leg, between his ankle and his calf became completely
 23 covered with this fungus. The skin peeled away revealing the flesh below, and the pain of the burn
 24 was unbearable. On a scale of 1 to 10, it was a 20. And Eric Wayne's skin, on his lower left leg,
 25 turned from his natura brown color, to black. The leg swelled. The only medication defendant
 26 Wellpath provided was some hydrocortisone cream and some type of salve, which did not resolve the
 27 problem. This skin condition manifested for over 5 months. The infection was never cultured to be
 28 identified. Eric Wayne was never seen by a medical doctor and only treated by nurses. Following
 this severe infection, the veins in Eric Wayne's lower leg failed, and now his entire lower leg is

1 swollen and black. The leg still burns. If the previous burn was a 20, on a scale of 1 to 10, the
 2 current burning sensation is at a 9. The jail's only remedy is to provide occasional Tylenol and
 3 compression stockings for his leg. Eric Wayne has never been taken for diagnostics, or examination
 4 by a competent medical doctor on these issues, such as a phlebologist, or a vascular specialist. In the
 5 meantime, Eric Wayne now has trouble walking, and trouble standing. Eric Wayne's ankles are
 6 totally collapse. He also has low back problems. None of which defendant Wellpath has provided
 treatment.

7 14.3.10 JAMES MALLETT

8 When inmates are transferred and placed into a different cell, Santa Rita Jail has no process for
 9 having cells cleaned or disinfected prior to the transfer. Each inmate is required to do his or her own
 10 cleaning. During one of these cell transfers, James Mallett was placed in a filthy cell with human
 11 waste on the floors and wall. As a first order of business, he cleaned every inch of the cell,
 12 including the floors and all walls as high as he could reach. However, because the Jail does not
 13 provide prisoners with disinfectant, James Mallett was unable to sterilize the cell. The next day or so,
 14 on his left knee, he suddenly developed what looked like a white hard pimple sitting on top of purple
 15 swelling on his left knee. The pain was severe, so severe he could not walk and had to be carried by
 16 fellow inmates to a wheelchair where he was wheeled to the nursing station. The nurse diagnosed it
 17 as an abscess, and accused James Mallett of being a drug user, which was not true. Defendant
 18 Wellpath attempted to clean the area, applied an over-the-counter topical A&E ointment and put a
 19 band-aid over it, but never cultured the infection. The swelling and pain were so severe, that James
 Mallett could not do more than lay on his bunk. He was also running a fever.

20 Two or more weeks later, a nurse, came to see James Mallett and finally took a swab so the
 21 infection could be cultured. It turned out that the infection was staph. And finally, defendant
 22 Wellpath provided antibiotics, which finally eliminated that infection.

23 Around this time, James Mallett started getting an earache, and was having discharge from his
 24 left ear. Defendant Wellpath provided drops, which were ineffective. This situation went on for
 25 approximately six (6) or more months. Defendant Wellpath never cultured the infection during this
 26 period of time. Finally, when the ear was not healing, and it had been ongoing for a significant
 27 period of time, defendant Wellpath finally cultured the infection and the infection turned out to be a
 28 staph infection. Then, defendant Wellpath provided antibiotics which cleared the infection.
 However, at this time, James Mallett had suffered a significant hearing loss in his left ear.

1 In addition to these issues, James Mallett, suffered a fracture on his right hand. Defendant
2 Wellpath's only medical care was to provide James Mallett with an ace bandage. Today, the index
3 finger of his right hand has no strength, and he has very little control. James Mallett has difficulty
4 using his right hand. Since he is right-handed, he can only write for no more than 5 minutes.

5 Prior to his present incarceration, James Mallett had suffered previous knee and back injuries.
6 Prior to his present incarceration, he had been told by medical doctors that he required surgery on his
7 back and his knee. Despite having informed defendant Wellpath of his medical needs, defendant
8 Wellpath's responses have been "You have a lot of medical needs" and failed to provide any medical
9 care for his back and his knee.

10 14.3.11 RASHEED TUCKER

11 Rasheed Tucker has been forced to share a housing pod with individuals who are severely
12 mentally ill, so mentally ill that they cannot maintain personal hygiene, meaning they neither shower,
13 do not clean their cells, and live in filthy cages. The smell from these cells and these individuals
14 makes it impossible for Rasheed. Tucker. It is difficult to eat or have much appetite when individuals
15 are not only unwashed, but have feces on their clothes, and then walk in the common area. It is
16 difficult to share a common area with individuals who are so mentally ill, they are walking
17 biohazards. These filthy living conditions breeds insects, who fly in the housing unit. Rasheed
18 Tucker as a diagnosed mental health DSM-IV condition, and Santa Rita Jail has discontinued his
19 medication. Living in a housing unit with biohazardous conditions and being denied his medication
20 is causing Rasheed Tucker to have further mental health deterioration.

21 In addition, prior to his incarceration, he suffered a gunshot wound to his left hand. Defendant
22 Santa Rita Jail has provided no medical attention to this hand. While the wound has healed, he now
23 has no ability to use or control several of his left digits. Rasheed. Tucker is ambidextrous and is now
24 limited to only using his right hand.

25 14.3.12 DARRYL GEYER

26 Darryl Geyer, while incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail, had a severe fall, and split open his knee.
27 When he returned from the hospital with fresh sutures, the doctor ordered that he be provided with a
28 lower tier, and lower bunk cell. The jail refused to provide him with a lower tier, lower bunk. In
climbing into the upper bunk, he immediately tore his new sutures and had to be sent back to the
hospital.

1 Upon his return, he again was denied by the jail, a lower tier, lower bunk. Again, when
 2 climbing up and down from the upper bunk, he tore his sutures and he to be sent back to the hospital.
 3 The third time, upon his return, defendant Wellpath kept him over night in the OutPatient Housing
 4 Unit ("OPHU"). However, there is no policy or practice of cleaning cells in Santa. Rita, including in
 5 the OPHU. The cell where Darryl Geyer was housed was filthy with human waste. Darryl Geyer
 6 was not provided with the means to clean the cell. After he returned to his regular housing unit, his
 7 knee became infected. For the next eight months, defendant Wellpath, never culturing the infection,
 8 just went through a process of subjecting Darryl Geyer to multiple courses of anti-biotics, while
 9 housing him in the filthy, biohazardous cells of the OPHU. Defendant Wellpath did not maintain
 10 even sanitary disinfected treating areas and would often lance and change Darryl Geyer's bandages in
 11 his cell in the OPHU, which had not been cleaned, nor sanitized. Sometimes they just propped
 12 Darryl Geyer's leg over a garbage can and lanced and treated Darryl Geyer's infected knee in that
 13 fashion. While in the OPHU, Darryl Geyer was denied clean laundry for months at a time. Darryl
 14 Geyer was denied showers, sometimes for a month at a time. Wheelchairs had feces on it because
 15 some of the other inmates were severely incapacitated and could not care for themselves.

16 No surprise, the infection never cleared. Finally, defendant Wellpath suggested radical surgery
 17 including surgically removing Darryl Geyer's knee or even possible amputation. Darryl Geyer was
 18 able to obtain a Penal Code 4011.5 order that defendants take him for an outside evaluation.
 19 Highland Hospital then cultured the infection and determined that the infection as due to fecal
 20 bacteria and recommended a more comprehensive cleaning of Darryl Geyer's knee. After two
 21 comprehensive cleanings within one month, covid hit, and Darryl Geyer was released. Prior to his
 22 release, Darryl Geyer had contracted covid while in Santa Rita Jail, and was transferred to a
 23 temporary housing provided by Alameda County. In this temporary housing Darryl Geyer was
 24 placed in a clean room, with clean sheets, and clean towels. Plus, he was able to shower every day.
 25 After two weeks of living in a clean environment, the infection in his knee resolved, although he
 26 weakness in his knee, and has lost sensation.

27 Currently Darryl Geyer has been diagnosed with a glioblastoma in his right front lobe, which on
 28 information and belief, he asserts is a result of the reckless and unnecessary and excessive dosages of
 antibiotics that defendant Wellpath subjected him to, while not culturing the infection, and not
 providing him with a sanitary living environment, nor sanitary medical conditions.

14.3.13 TIMOTHY PHILLIPS

Timothy Phillips is a current inmate in Santa Rita Jail. He has been in custody for 3 and a half years. During this time, he was primarily housed in Housing Unit 1 and 2. The upper tiers of Housing Unit 1 and 2 are usually used to house severely mentally ill patients. Individuals who cannot maintain personal hygiene, kept food trays in their room, didn't change their clothes, and so their persons and cells were full of biohazardous materials and rotting food. On laundry exchange days, they were oblivious to the laundry exchange, which required each inmate to ask the deputy for a clean set of clothes. The deputies' attitude was that if the inmate did not initiate, they ignored the situation. The odor was unspeakable. And due to the excess food in these cells, there were flying bugs and flies. Sometimes these men used the showers for toilets, and the showers were never properly cleaned, nor sterilized. These pods didn't even have trash receptacles.

Timothy Phillips had asthma, and as a result of these biohazards, his asthma was made worse. Defendant Wellpath would not let him keep an inhaler. He could only use the inhaler during pill call. While theoretically, he could press the buzzer when he had asthma attacks and request aide, the reality was that aide was seldom available. Back then, prisoners even had to share inhalers.

Now due to covid, supposedly, each prisoner has their own dedicated inhaler. However, all inhalers are stored together in a single plastic bag, so bacteria and viruses get shared. Twice Timothy Phillips was given someone else's inhaler by the nurse. Timothy Phillips has gotten a bad cold from one of these incidents and caught covid from the other.

Timothy Phillips has a good literacy rate, having worked in an office in an administrative capacity. He is frequently asked by other inmates, who often have literacy challenges, to assist them with legal writings, including writing grievances. The jail has harassed Timothy Phillips for assisting other inmates in the exercise of their free speech or legal rights, and on one occasion cited Timothy Phillips for a disciplinary infraction with loss of privileges for assisting other prisoners with writing grievances and legal documents.

14.3.14 DONALD CORSETTI

Donald Corsetti is a 62-year-old man incarcerated in the Alameda County Santa Rita Jail since April 27, 2021. Mr. Corsetti suffers from delusions, hallucinations and suicidal ideation and uses a wheelchair due to the partial amputation of his left foot. Mr. Corsetti was previously sentenced to 10 years in state prison, where he was identified as an Armstrong class member due to his mental and physical disabilities.

1 The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) forwarded a CDCR
 2 Form 2275-CJ request for reasonable accommodations to Santa Rita Jail, indicating that Donald
 3 Corsetti requires access to a wheelchair and reading glasses. Despite this documentation, as well as
 4 chronos issued by Santa Rita Jail by nurse Jeffrey Cooper, Donald Corsetti has been deprived of
 5 regular access to an ADA-accessible shower since October 2021. Rather than house Donald Corsetti
 6 in a location with an accessible shower, since November 2021 Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies
 7 have offered to transport Donald Corsetti to ADA showers in other PODs or in the Intake, Transfer,
 8 and Release (ITR) area. Deputies are often unavailable or unwilling to facilitate transport, and
 9 Donald Corsetti reports that the ITR showers are extremely dirty. This arrangement has left Donald
 10 Corsetti unable to shower for weeks at a time. In attempting to use non-ADA showers, Mr. Corsetti
 has suffered at least one fall which has aggravated his sciatica.

11 Donald Corsetti has been denied his prescribed medication and has not received adequate
 12 treatment for his paranoia and suicidal thoughts. He only first saw a psychiatrist, nine months after
 13 his incarceration, and only after a suicide attempt. As a result of his suicidal thought, the jail's
 14 response is to isolate Donald Corsetti, depriving him of all writing implements, including a pencil.
 15 Donald Corsetti has been prohibited from reading glasses or a magnifying sheet. Donald Corsetti is
 warehoused, locked in a cell for 36 hours or more at a stretch.

16 14.3.15 TIARA ARNOLD

17 Tiara Arnold has been incarcerated for almost 12 years. Nine of those years have been in Santa
 18 Rita Jail. She was in Santa Rita, sentenced, sent to state prison, and now she has returned for
 19 resentencing. In her initial stint at Santa Rita, she received a chrono for a pillow, an extra mattress
 20 and shoes to address physical conditions in her neck, back and feet. In State prison, she also had an
 21 extra mattress, a pillow and shoes. However, upon her return to Santa Rita Jail, Santa Rita Jail has
 22 denied her these items without articulating the reasons. Therefore, she has difficult walking, cannot
 23 exercise, and is in chronic, daily pain.

24 She is a self-taught individual, having completed her GED in Santa Rita Jail. As someone who
 25 has taught herself to read and write, she believes in helping others, and will readily assist other
 26 inmates who ask her to help with writing or reading. When the Babu case was pending in the trial
 27 court, many individuals asked Tiara to assist in writing their objections, which she did. In addition,
 28 during covid, the jail implemented a policy of lock down, where women had to even eat in their cells.

1 Due to widespread misery at this lock down, women asked Tiara, and she agreed, to assist with the
2 writing of grievances.

3 Once a cellmate did not receive her commissary, although a deputy forged her signature on a
4 commissary receipt. Tiara was helping by informing her of her rights and with the grievance process.
5 Jail deputies have taken the position that it is improper for inmates to write grievances, and improper
6 for Tiara Arnold to assist anyone in writing grievances or in asserting legal rights.

7 In response, the jail has issued “keep separate” orders, to prohibit Tiara Arnold from being able
8 to communicate or interact with other prisoners, and have on multiple occasions, locked Tiara Arnold
9 in her cell, to prevent her from interacting or communicating with other prisoners.

10 On occasion, when the jail deputies have charged Tiara Arnold with disciplinary violations, the
11 jail has failed to comply with its own policies and procedures, denied Tiara basic due process, and
12 imposed disciplinary consequences, nonetheless. The jail has also actively discouraged other
13 prisoners from interacting with, communicating with and seeking assistance from Tiara Arnold.

14 15. Alameda County Defendants

15 15.1. Defendant ALAMEDA COUNTY SHERIFF’S OFFICE (hereinafter referred to as
16 SHERIFF”) is a “public entity” within the definition of Cal. Govt. Code § 811.2.

17 15.2. Defendant ALAMEDA COUNTY is a county in the State of California.

18 15.3. Defendants DEPUTY IGNONT (sp), DEPUTY JOE (sp), DEPUTY ‘John Roe’,
19 and DEPUTY “Jane Roe were and are guards and deputies on duty at Santa Rita Jail
20 with direct control over plaintiffs and class members. Defendants DEPUTY IGNONT
21 (sp), DEPUTY JOE (sp), DEPUTY ‘John Roe’, and DEPUTY “Jane Roe”, are sued in
22 their individual capacities.

23 15.4. Plaintiffs add as John Roe 1, Deputy Lenahan. Plaintiffs add as John Roe 2,
24 Classification Sergeant MacBride. These individuals are sued in their individual
25 capacities.

26 15.5. Each and every individual Defendant named herein was at all times relevant to
27 this Complaint an officer or employee of the Alameda County Sheriff’s Office, acting
28 under the color of law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and acting pursuant to
the authority of Defendant SHERIFF and within the scope of their employment with
ASCO.

16. The Private For Profit Contractor Defendants

16.1. Defendant WELL-PATH MANAGEMENT, INC (hereinafter referred to as “WELL-PATH”) is an active, for-profit corporation incorporated in the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in California, located at San Diego, California. Previously, defendant WELL-PATH was defendant CALIFORNIA FORENSIC MEDICAL CORPORATION (“CFMG”). Defendant WELL-PATH and its predecessor defendant CFMG had entered into written contracts with defendant SHERIFF to provide and is currently engaged in providing general medical, dental, prenatal and opioid treatment services at Santa Rita Jail. Defendants RICK and RUTH ROEs 1-50 are WELL-PATH employees who work at Santa Rita Jail. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants WELL-PATH and RICK and RUTH ROEs 1-25 were agents of the Alameda County Sheriff’s Office, acting under the color of law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and acting pursuant to the authority of ASCO and within the scope of their agency with ASCO.

16.2. Defendant ARAMARK CORRECTIONAL SERVICES LLC (“ARAMARK”) is an active, foreign, for-profit Limited Liability Company registered in the State of Delaware and licensed to do business in the State of California. Defendant ARAMARK entered into a written contract with defendant Sheriff to operate the kitchens at Santa Rita Jail to prepare food for Santa Rita prisoners, and for prisoners at least six other Bay Area county jails. Defendants RICK and RUTH ROEs 51-100 are ARAMARK employees who work at Santa Rita Jail. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants ARAMARK and RICK and RUTH ROEs 26-50 were agents of the Defendant SHERIFF, acting under the color of law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and acting pursuant to the authority of Defendant SHERIFF and within the scope of their agency with Defendant SHERIFF.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

17. Pursuant to Rules 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the named Plaintiffs seek to represent a Plaintiff class consisting of all male prisoners incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail (“SRJ”) from November 12, 2017 through to the present; all women prisoners incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail (“SRJ”) from January 4, 2016; the subclass (“A”) of prisoners who are pretrial and the subclass (“B”) of prisoners incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail (“SRJ”) who contracted covid-19 while under the custody of defendants. All such prisoners were denied access to food that is adequate to

maintain health in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, denied conditions of confinement that met the minimal requirements of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution; and all suffered from constitutionally inadequate medical care; and lastly were incarcerated under a policy of punishment which sought to enforce idleness with insufficient activities, out of cell opportunity and ability to exercise, enforced idleness and the consequences of defendants and each of their profit primacy policy, lacked constitutionally adequate medical care, lacked basic and necessary sanitation and means to maintain personal cleanliness.

18. The members of the class are so numerous as to render joinder impracticable. In the Fourth Quarter of 2018, Santa Rita Jail had an average daily population of 2,573 prisoners, of which 85% or 2,175 were pretrial. Approximately 2,239 or 87% of all prisoners are male.

19. On May 5, 2020, due to the covid-19 pandemic, the population of Santa Rita Jail was reduced to 1,773. On March 29, 2021, defendant SHERIFF reports that it has 2,226 prisoners. On information and belief, Plaintiffs plead that ten percent of the prisoners are women. The sub-class of prisoners who contracted covid-19 while in custody at Santa Rita Jail number over 569 prisoners.

20. In addition, joinder is impracticable because, upon information and belief, many members of the class are not aware of the fact that their constitutional rights were violated and that they have the right to seek redress in court. Many members of the class are without the means to retain an attorney to represent them in a civil rights lawsuit. There is no appropriate avenue for the protection of the class members' constitutional rights other than a class action.

21. The class members share a number of questions of law and fact in common, including, but not limited to:

22. whether defendants SHERIFF and ARAMARK jointly established and implemented written policies and unwritten customs and practices specifically designed and intended to deny access to clean, unspoiled and sanitary food adequate to maintain health, and reduce necessary expenditures on food purchase, food preparation, food storage and the proper food handling and service, in order to reduce defendant's SHERIFF's costs to increase the profits of defendants SHERIFF and ARAMARK;

23. whether the sanitation in prisoner housing, in holding cells, in the OPHU, in the jail kitchen, is inadequate and unconstitutional and violations of prisoners eight and 14th amendment rights;

24. whether defendants SHERIFF and WELL-PATH established and implemented policies specifically designed and intended to place the reduction of costs as the primary objective in the

1 provision of medical care for Plaintiffs and class members which resulted in the detriment and injury
2 of Plaintiffs and class members;

3 25. whether this denial of medical care violated Plaintiffs and Class members rights under the 8th
4 and 14th Amendment;

5 26. whether the members of the class were denied access to food that is adequate to maintain
6 health;

7 27. whether defendant SHERIFF, pursuant to written policies established and adopted by
8 defendants AHERN and SHERIFF to increase profits, implemented these policies in part by
9 providing the low quality and limited quantity of food provided to prisoners, which then forces
10 prisoners who can afford it, to purchase food from the commissary. This has the double benefit to
11 defendant SHERIFF of maintaining lower costs output for food and simultaneously increasing profits
12 from sale of commissary items. On information and belief, plaintiffs assert that defendant Ahern has
13 sole approval authority over recent significant prices increases where simple, common food stuffs
14 such as ramen return profit margins of 400% and the written contract with the commissary
15 concessionaire provides that defendant Sheriff 40% of all profits earned. Commissary prices were
16 significantly raised in Fall, 2019 and again in Spring, 2020.

17 28. whether defendant SHERIFF, as part of its objective to maximize profits from the prisoners to
18 the jail, in concert with WELL-PATH policies and practices, created practical barriers to medical
19 care by requiring prisoners to request each and every medical service, by implementing procedural
20 barriers for prisoners making the Jail required requests for medical assistance, including limiting the
21 availability of medical request slips, or the ability to submit these slips electronically; and long delays
22 in responses to submitted medical request slips; and punishment and retaliation by the jail for
23 prisoners requesting medical attention, including emergency medical attention. Inasmuch as
24 discovery has not commenced, plaintiffs allege that some of these are written practices and that these
25 some policies are implemented through custom and practice.

26 29. whether defendant SHERIFF established and implemented policies in violation of the First,
27 Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments, to intimidate and prevent plaintiffs and class members from
28 filing grievances against wrongful and unlawful practices at SRJ;

30. whether the members of the class were prevented by fear of retaliation from engaging in the
right to file grievances against unlawful practices and from communicating medical needs and
requesting medical attention at SRJ.

31. whether at all times relevant to this Complaint Defendants SHERIFF, WELL-PATH and ARAMARK acted under color of State law;

32. The Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the class. Like the other members of the class, the Plaintiffs were victims of the Defendants' policy, practice, and/or custom of preventing access to: appropriate and necessary health sustaining food; necessary sanitation including sufficient supplies provided with sufficient frequency for maintaining sanitation; access to medical care; and to be free of enforced idleness due to excessive confinement.

33. The legal theories under which the Plaintiffs seek relief are the same or similar to those on which all members of the class will rely, and the harms suffered by the Plaintiffs are typical of the harms suffered by the class members.

34. The Plaintiffs have a strong personal interest in the outcome of this action, have no conflicts of interests with members of the class, and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. The Plaintiffs have all been subject to conditions of confinement that violate the First, Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

35. The Plaintiffs are represented by experienced civil rights and class action counsel. Plaintiffs' Counsel have the resources, expertise, and experience to prosecute this action. Plaintiffs' Counsel know of no conflicts among members of the class or between the attorneys and members of the class.

36. The Plaintiff class should be certified pursuant to Rules 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because the Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to class members, the interests of the Plaintiffs and potential class members are aligned, and a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the case.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

37. Santa Rita Jail was a newly constructed jail, which was completed in 1989, and designed with the concept of locking up prisoners. Santa Rita Jail was not designed to provide prisoners with classes or programs, but primarily to keep prisoners, even those who are pretrial, locked in cells, with enforced idleness.

38. Defendant SHERIFF, despite California State policy that the "dramatic spending in corrections" have resulted in worse or unchanged recidivism rates, and mandated that "California must reinvest its criminal justice resources to support community-based corrections programs and evidence-based practices that will achieve improved public safety returns on this state's substantial investment in its criminal justice system," Penal Code §17.5, and despite Defendant Alameda

County Sheriff's Office's receipt of a significant portion of Alameda County's funding from the state for evidence based practices, through realignment funding, defendant SHERIFF has not changed its emphasis on its premier policy of enforced idleness and punishment and deprivation for all prisoners, including pretrial detainees.

PROFITEERING: JAIL POLICY PLACING PROFIT OVER PEOPLE

39. Since 2013, Defendant AHEARN has overseen an unprecedented increase in the salaries of defendant SHERIFF personnel at Santa Rita Jail. Salaries and benefits at SRJ have increased by \$12.44 million dollars since 2013. As a result, being a jail guard at SRJ is one of – if not the most – remunerative jobs in the entire county that a high school graduate with no college education can get. A starting jail guards make approximately \$100,000 per year in salary and benefits. This is not counting overtime payments available.

40. That \$12.4 million-dollar salary increase, and the \$1.7 million increase in overtime between 2013 and 2018 amounted to almost 50% of the Sheriff's office SRJ budget increases over that period. It is reported that in 2017, Defendant AHEARN received \$632,332 in total compensation, then Detentions and Corrections Commander Houghtelling received \$449,144.96 in total compensation and Defendant Captain Hesselein received \$394,437.

41. Over the same period, while remuneration for Sheriff's office deputies and personnel at SRJ increased substantially, the SRJ jail population for whom the Sheriff is responsible, declined by almost 30%.

42. According to Defendant SHERIFF, the average daily population at SRJ was 3,431 prisoners in June 2013 and had fallen to 2,825 by June 2015. On March 1, 2020, the Jail population was 2,597. On May 6, 2020, the population had declined to 1,746. Thus, the population at SRJ has declined by about 30% at the same time that remuneration for Sheriff's office deputies and personnel at SRJ increased by over 18%.

43. On March 20, 2020 defendant SHERIFF submitted a budget increase request to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, of an additional \$106 million to hire 456 new staff for the jail, which the Board of Supervisors for defendant Alameda County approved at the urging of defendant SHERIFF and defendant MADIGAN.

44. Defendants Sheriff and AHERN continually imposed reductions in the prisoner food budget at SRJ. From fiscal year 2013/2014 to 2017/2018, the food budget was reduced in the amount of \$1.65 million, which was a 25% reduction.

45. The cost reductions instituted by Defendants ARAMARK, Sheriff and AHERN in the food budget contract had a devastating impact on the quantity and quality of food provided to prisoners at SRJ, creating a situation where the food served is high in white flour, starches and sugar to reach minimum caloric requirements, with little in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables. Protein is primarily soy powder. Availability, frequency and variety of fresh fruits and vegetables diminished significantly, and portion size also diminished.

46. During this period, SHERIFF entered into written contracts with private, for-profit companies to provide basic and necessary services to SRJ prisoners, including with Defendant Aramark for prisoner food services, and Defendant Well-Path for medical care.

FOR PROFIT COMMISSARY

47. Defendant SHERIFF maintains additional for-profit operations at the jail for which prisoners must pay to make phone calls, have video visits with family members, purchase food and personal items through the commissary system, and music and movie entertainment on the jail tablets.

48. The Santa Rita Jail Commissary sells pre-packaged foods such as chips, cookies and ramen, with a high profit margin. From the Commissary, the Jail receives a 40% of the net sales with a guarantee of \$500,000 per year through defendant Sheriff's written contract with Keefe Commissary Network. Inmate can only purchase products through the jail commissary and vending machines. Some commissary items have over a 400% mark-up. Maruchan Ramen sells for \$0.24, retail, on Amazon; Defendant Sheriff charges the prisoners, \$1.39 for the same ramen. Assuming defendant Sheriff and its Vendor Keefe purchase wholesale, the profit margin to defendant Sheriff and the commissary vendor is even higher. Per Sheriff Ahern's July 11, 2018 report to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, defendant Sheriff earned \$1,742,062 in 2017 from commissary sales.

49. Commissary prices were raised in early Fall, 2019 and again during the covid-19 pandemic, in late Spring, 2020. Per the written contract with Keefe, the commissary provider, Defendant Sheriff controls price increases.

50. It is the policy and practice of Defendants Sheriff and County to maximize profits. One means of maximizing profits is to create a demand amongst prisoners for commissary food. The profit motive for the commissary creates an incentive for making the jail food insufficient, unpalatable with poor quality and small portions, and creates a disincentive to make any changes or improvements. When jail food is inedible for a variety of the reasons stated herein, prisoners are rendered hungry,

1 which increases the demand for high priced jail commissary food items that returns a significant
2 profit for Defendants Sheriff and County.

3 **DEFENDANT SHERIFF'S AND ARAMARK FAIL TO PROVIDE DECENT, SANITARY**
4 **AND SUFFICIENT FOOD TO PRISONERS TO SUSTAIN HEALTH.**

5 51. Edible, sanitary food, which supports health is a basic right under the Eighth Amendment of the
6 United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 17 of the California Constitution. And for the 85%
7 of the prisoners in Santa Rita Jail, they are not to be punished under the Fourteenth Amendment of
8 the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 7(a) of the California Constitution.

9 52. Defendant Sheriff's operation of the Santa Rita Jail kitchen and defendant ARAMARK's
10 operation of the food preparation at Santa Rita Jail demonstrates deliberate indifference, in that these
11 defendants' practices result in prisoners often receiving spoilt, contaminated, inedible and insufficient
12 food in violation of the constitutional rights of all prisoners incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail.

13 53. There is no penological justification for defendants SHERIFF and ARAMARK's ongoing
14 policies and practices of serving contaminated, spoilt, or insufficient food to prisoners. Instead,
15 defendants Sheriff and Aramark are motivated by a profit motive, to reduce as much possible the
16 costs, including basic food costs, out of the Santa Rita Jail food services, and to create as much
17 demand as possible for prisoners' commissary food purchases. The food provided is high in starch
18 and sugar, and low in protein, with almost no complex or nutritionally dense foods. There is little to
19 no fresh vegetables, and no dark leafy greens.

20 **SANTA RITA JAIL'S KITCHEN AND FOOD OPERATIONS**

21 54. Defendant SHERIFF contracts with defendant ARAMARK to prepare food for prisoners at
22 Santa Rita Jail and prisoners at other adult jail facilities in Colusa, Solano, San Benito, San Joaquin,
23 Amador and Lake counties, and a juvenile facility in San Joaquin County. The food prepared for the
24 other carceral facilities provides profits for both Defendants Sheriff and ARAMARK. Food services
25 at Santa Rita Jail prepares 16,000 meals a day with the free labor of prisoner workers who are not
26 paid and receive food treats as incentives for working. Defendant Aramark does little to no training.
27 Most of the inmates learn on the job, or from other inmates. Inmates are not given instruction on
28 what standards or metrics should be used in their tasks, nor assistance in meeting any such standards
or metrics.

DEFENDANTS' OPERATION PERMIT VERMIN, RODENTS AND ANIMALS EASY ACCESS
INTO THE JAIL KITCHEN, SUBJECTING PRISONERS TO INFESTED AND UNSANITARY
AND CONTAMINATED FOOD

1 55. Defendants are deliberately indifferent to the substantial and obvious risk of harm caused by
2 Defendants' policies and practices permitting vermin, mice, rats and birds to enter the Santa Rita
3 Kitchen —with great ease—AND at will-- attracted by the warmth in winter, ample water, food and
4 shelter. There is no dispute that having vermin, mice, rats and birds in a kitchen and during food
5 preparation is an unacceptable and unsanitary situation. Title 15 of Calif. Code Regs has a number of
6 regulations which set the standards for all jails in California, including Santa Rita Jail and defendant
7 Sheriff. These provisions include §1245 which requires that Santa Rita Jail meet the standards set in
8 California's Health and Safety Code §§113700 et seq., which is the Retail Food Code.

9 56. The California Retail Food Code § 113980 requires that "All food shall be manufactured,
10 produced, prepared . . . stored . . . and served so as to be pure and free from . . . spoilage; . . . shall be
11 protected from dirt, vermin, . . . droplet contamination, overhead leakage, or other environmental
12 sources of contamination; shall otherwise be fully fit for human consumption."

13 57. Santa Rita Jail Kitchen. The jail has a large central, industrial kitchen. All inmates at Santa
14 Rita Jail are fed from this kitchen. A cart system delivers the food from the kitchen to the housing
15 units. The carts travel in and out of the kitchen, so that there are large openings in the kitchen's
16 exterior. These exterior openings are partitioned off with strips of clear plastic sheeting that are not
17 fastened along the sides nor the bottom. The plastic sheeting does not reach the ground, and often the
18 plastic sheeting is pulled over to the side, to permit the carts easy entry and exit. The surrounding
19 area next to Santa Rita Jail, and particularly the kitchen is undeveloped, wild lands of the east bay
20 hills, in which animals including birds, mice and rats, live. Because the kitchen is not fully enclosed,
21 wild animals, including birds, rats and mice, have easy access into the kitchen, drawn by the warmth,
22 water, and ample food.

23 58. Birds, mice, rats and cockroaches live in the Santa Rita Jail kitchen, because the only separation
24 between the kitchen and the exterior are hanging, loose sheets of plastic, inmate kitchen workers have
25 seen birds walk under the plastic into the kitchen. Food in the kitchen is kept in such a manner that
26 provide the birds, rats and mice easy access. Bread is kept in plastic bags in open plastic crates. Rats
27 climb over the bread and chew open packages. The cake and bread trays, loaded with baked goods,
28 are left out over-night, uncovered, and the birds' feast. Bird feces are left on the cakes and breads.
Birds also roost on lights and fixture, depositing feces on the jail kitchen surfaces.

59. Used food trays are collected and delivered to the kitchen, where they are stacked against one wall, and left in the open, available and accessible to mice and rats, again providing an easily accessible, bounty of food and therefore, continually attracts mice and rats.

60. California Health and Safety Code Sections 113700 through 114437, called the California Retail Food Code govern commercial food facilities, which includes Santa Rita Jail's kitchen. Santa Rita Jail is required to comply with the California Retail Food Code. Section 114259 requires that food facilities be constructed, equipped, maintained, as to prevent the entrance and harborage of animals, birds and vermin, including rodents and insects. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11426 requires that food facilities be "fully enclosed" with permanent floors, walls and roof. Defendants operate a kitchen in violation of the California Health and Safety Code because it is open to the exterior and not enclosed; plastic sheets and strips are not a permanent wall, and the current jail kitchen construction freely allows rodents, birds and vermin to enter and occupy the kitchen.

61. Instead of expending the funds necessary to enclose the kitchen with a permanent wall that is capable to keeping out rodents and birds, and therefore be in compliance California code, defendants have insisted on maintaining the plastic sheeting and strips.

62. Prisoners have also notified sheriff deputies of rodent and vermin droppings and of bird excrement in their food. And on occasion, boiled mice are found in the beans. Prisoners have filed grievances on these issues. These grievances are denied, and these notifications have not caused either defendant SHERIFF, COUNTY nor Aramark to change its procedures, or improve their sanitation.

63. Plaintiff Larry Gerrans, during his incarceration at Santa Rita Jail, was a federal pretrial detainee. He was initially incarcerated in August of 2019. When he arrived at SRJ, the other prisoners warned him that the food was frequently contaminated with rodents, rodent droppings and other forms of adulteration. At his first meal he was instructed that he should never scrape the sides or the bottom of his tray because the Jail doesn't clean the trays well, and often there are uncleaned food leftovers from previous meals left stuck to the tray's bottom and sides. He was also warned to always observe the color of any liquid on top of the plastic covering over the food tray, and to refuse any tray in which the liquid was yellow or brown, indicating rat urine.

64. Sometime in late September, early October 2019, after unwrapping his dinner tray, he opened the two slices of bread, and saw rat feces between the bread. He immediately called the housing unit deputy, deputy Wong. Deputy Wong turned on his body worn camera and recorded Larry Gerrans'

1 request that he document the rat droppings between the bread on his dinner tray. Larry Gerrans was
2 concerned because he knew that rats carry the Hanta virus, which is passed through their feces, and
3 Hanta virus can be deadly. Larry Gerrans requested that Deputy Wong document and report this so
4 that this issue could be fixed. He also completed a Grievance Report No. 19-2431. Plaintiff Gerrans
5 later learned that the rat feces were destroyed by Deputy Wong and never submitted along with his
6 grievance.

6 65. Deputy Wong was harassed and ridiculed by fellow deputies for accepting the grievance, and
7 the next time there was a problem with food, he refused to accept the grievance but brought a
8 replacement food tray.

9 66. Meals served in plaintiff Daniel Gonzalez's housing unit in 2019 contained a dead mouse in a
10 sandwich bag, a dead mouse cooked with the beans and a razor in the beans. As a result of these
11 incidents, Daniel Gonzalez was fearful and refused to eat beans and hot cereal, and would only eat
12 those foods that he could carefully examine, or which arrived sealed.

13 67. In Fall, 2019, Chad Arrington, a class member had pieces of metal in his food, which he
14 believed to be broken pieces of razors. He accidentally swallowed a piece of the razor, creating a
15 medical emergency. Not only Chad Arrington but 6 other inmates have also found metal or pieces of
16 razor in their meal trays and filed grievances.

17 68. On January 22, 2020, class member Eric Rivera filed a grievance stating that he and two other
18 inmates in his housing unit found rat droppings in their food tray. In July 2020, David Mellion, a
19 class member, found rodent droppings in the drink cup that came with his meal. Alameda County
20 Vector Control confirmed that these droppings are indeed "mouse fecal pellets".

21 69. On June 15, 2020. Robert Manning, a class member along with multiple other class members
22 saw a dead mouse on a food tray in their housing unit 31 West.

23 70. On November 14, 2020, Joey Haines, a class member saw some black pellets in his dried cereal
24 that appeared to be rodent feces. When he showed his tray to the housing unit deputy, the housing
25 unit deputy was casual about the situation, didn't take any action to notify the kitchen, and simply
26 just offered Joey Haines a replacement tray. Joey was concerned that rodent feces would infest other
27 food as well, and that a replacement tray did not fix the problem. Thereafter, he mailed the feces and
28 cereal to his family, to insure that there would be proof of this contamination.

71. As a result of these regular and frequent incidents of contamination and unsanitary conditions
with the jail food, prisoners refuse to eat the beans or cooked cereal, or foods that are not

prepackaged; limiting themselves to prepackaged foods such as packaged carrots, cartons of milk, oranges or fresh fruit. As a result, many of the prisoners regularly experience hunger or are forced to purchase commissary items.

Portion Size Is Inconsistent And Insufficient.

72. Even if the food is not spoilt and fit to eat, the food served is frequently insufficient in order to sustain health. Defendant Aramark's often serves scanty or small portions and prisoners are left hungry. Contents of food trays are inconsistent and not in compliance with defendant Aramark's own menu plans.

73. The kitchen prepares the meals by taking refrigerated tubes of pre-cooked food and scooping the food onto food trays that have built in cups. Other food, such as bread, is added. This is done on a production line. Although inmate workers are supposed to be supervised, defendant Aramark, as a cost savings measure, does not hire enough staff to properly supervise or train inmate workers, particularly on the issue of portion size or insuring that all menu items are on every tray. Loading food trays is driven by a production number, and the tray's size. If the portion size does not fit the tray pocket, then the portion size is reduced. Sometimes, prisoner workers just cram two items into one tray pocket, in order to keep the line moving. In addition to irregular or under-sized portions, often menu items are missing from the trays. Because of the lack of production controls, items are frequently missing, or random substitutions are made.

74. Regularly, the portions of foods in the trays are significantly less than what is required; less than what is indicated on defendant Aramark's menus or required by California regulations. For all of 2020, and perhaps longer, the fresh carrots in the kosher/halal die, instead being the required 3 ounces, as stated on the menu, consisted of a prepacked plastic bag of only 1.6 ounces of carrots (as stamped on the bag), so these inmates received, daily, 48% less than what was required.

75. For the regular meal trays, the menu states should include a half-cup of carrots with the meal, but frequently and regularly there are only a spoonful or two of carrots, just enough to form a single layer on the bottom of one pocket on the tray, significantly less than one half-cup.

76. Inmates suffer hunger daily because the jail food is insufficient because the food trays have chronic food shortages.

Insufficient Food

77. A number of regulations in Title 15 sets standards for jail food. §1242 specifies that "Menus shall be planned to provide a variety of foods, thus preventing repetitive meals."

- a. §1241(c) specifies that "The daily requirement of fruits and vegetables shall be five servings. At least one serving shall be from each of the following three categories:
- b. §1241(c)(1) specifies that "One serving of a fresh fruit or vegetable per day, or seven (7) servings per week."
- c. §1241(c)(2) specifies that "One serving of a Vitamin C source containing 30 mg. or more per day or seven (7) servings per week."
- d. §1241(c)(3) specifies that "One serving of a Vitamin A source, fruit or vegetable, containing 200 micrograms Retinol Equivalents (RE) or more per day, or seven servings per week."

78. Class member David Misch has submitted in 2020 over 40 grievances on food issues, with the focus on food insufficiency due to food shortages. Food insufficiency was daily. David Misch documented a multitude of different food shortages, including only providing him half of his protein, or two-thirds of his breakfast cereal. By calculation, over the course of 2020, defendant Aramark shorted David and all others who had the Kosher Diet with over 32 pounds of baby carrots due to serving 1.6 ounces rather than the required 3 ounces. Because David Misch does not have the funds to purchase commissary food, he is completely reliant on jail food. The insufficient jail foods due to spoilage, contamination, and shortage caused David Misch and others to be chronically hungry. By the Winter 2020, David Misch was lethargic, and cold all the time. In the last year, David Misch lost 45 pounds, attributed solely to insufficient food from food shortages and food spoliations.

Spoilage

79. Even assuming that portions are sufficient, the food has to be edible. Spoiled food is not edible; food overcooked to the point it cannot be chewed is not edible. To get the food to the inmates, defendant Sheriff's policy and procedure is a multi-step chain. Once a meal tray is loaded with food, it is sealed and then refrigerated. Later, possibly days later, these food trays for Santa Rita Jail prisoners are loaded on top of each other into plastic crates called "buckhorns" and buckhorns are loaded onto the carts. The carts deliver the buckhorns to housing units. The carts are not refrigerated, nor do the cart doors close tightly. They do not move smoothly. Trays are jostled, and during transport, the plastic seal can and does frequently break. The carts also frequently travel outdoors, and summer daytime temperatures in Dublin can be in the high 90 degrees, Fahrenheit. When the cart arrives at the housing unit, the housing unit deputy must move the cart into the housing unit and the food trays refrigerated. The hot trays are then heated for two hours before being served.

1 80. Due to the multiple steps from kitchen food to food tray, to refrigerator, to cart, to housing unit,
2 to oven, and finally to the prisoner, there are frequent mishaps to the food. The plastic seal to break,
3 the food spoils, particularly milk in the summer, or is contaminated by rodents, or becomes
4 completely dried out after 2 hours of reheating and rendering the food inedible.

5 81. Astrid Taylor almost never has enough food to eat because by the time she receives her meal
6 tray, the food is so overcooked that it is inedible. For example, hard-boiled eggs, after being baked
7 for two hours are so dried out, the egg white is like rubber, and the only thing chewable is the egg
8 yolk. Sometimes the texture protein that they use for "meat" is stuck so tightly to the tray, you can't
9 even pry it off. It's like the overheating has glued the protein to the tray surface. Astrid also does not
10 eat the lunch sandwiches because she witnessed a kitchen worker picking up slices of bologna which
11 had fallen onto the floor, back up, and putting them into sandwiches. On the day in question, an
12 employee of defendant Aramark was slicing bologna, and bologna was falling all over, on the table,
13 and on the floor. Those slices of bologna which were on the floor were just picked up and used for
14 sandwiches.

15 82. Leanna Zamora is a kitchen worker, and because of what she has observed, she never eats the jail
16 food. Food is routinely improperly stored. Lots of food in the refrigerators are not properly sealed or
17 uncovered. Left over items are not properly sealed but simply stuffed covered with a garbage bag.
18 Leanna is generally hungry.

19 83. Jazzmin Barboza says that the seals on her trays are broken three to four times a week, leading to
20 severe over cooking. When the seal is broken, most of the food in her tray is not edible. Tanya
21 Simms said that she is on the gluten free diet, and the seal on her trays are broken almost every day,
22 and very often the food seems spoilt because the texture is slimy. When the food is slimy, she is
23 afraid to eat it, and ends up going hungry. Leah Conner is a kitchen worker and says that there are so
24 many trays that it is not possible for her to wash all the trays in her shift, therefore, on a regular basis,
25 there's food crusts left on the trays, and the kitchen uses those trays. There are plenty of roaches, and
26 some areas, including the carts used to deliver the food, are never cleaned. There's mold in the
27 bottom of the food carts. She has seen mice jump out of the cookie packs.

28 84. Many of the women experience significant hair loss, in the form of hair breaking, or falling out.
On information and belief, plaintiffs assert that this hair loss is due to the low nutritional quality of
the jail food, and the lack of absorbable or digestible protein.

1 85. Gabriela deFranco is a pod worker. There are so many trays that come unwrapped or not fully
2 sealed. She can't throw all of them out because there would not be enough trays, so they do triage
3 and only throw out the worst trays. Recently, Gabriela found beans in her oatmeal, so her tray had
4 not been adequately washed and she did not eat her meal and was hungry instead.

5 86. Plaintiff Daniel Gonzalez reports on February 24, 2020, that "Today my breakfast was burnt
6 completely into a hard patty. I've never seen oatmeal which last I checked was a liquid, burned so
7 bad it turned into a solid patty."

8 87. David Misch reports that the textured protein on his trays frequently come as a solid rubbery
9 disc, akin to a hockey puck. This textured protein is so tough, that kitchen workers state they cannot
10 dislodge this material from the trays without a tool to scrape the tray, that even using their fingernails
11 does not work.

Poor Sanitation And Lack Of Cleanliness

12 87. Food at Santa Rita Jail is served on plastic, reusable trays with pockets for holding different
13 types of foods. The Santa Rita Jail has a tray washing system that does not consistently or reliably
14 remove old food and clean the food trays. This is a chronic, long-standing problem, but defendants
15 ARAMARK and SHERIFF have failed and refused to change the manner and means of washing
16 these trays.

17 88. In Santa Rita Jail, used food trays are collected, placed back into the buckhorns and sent back to
18 the kitchen in the robot carts. Once the carts arrive, buckhorns with dirty trays are stacked along the
19 walls and on the floors, overnight. These trays are not rinsed. By the time the next day's kitchen
20 shift starts, this food has dried and hardened, particularly into the corners of the tray's indented
21 pockets.

22 89. Buckhorns have no lids. Overnight, these trays, with left-over food provide a plentiful food
23 source for rodents, cockroaches and other vermin. As a result, the rodent and cockroach populations
24 in the SRJ kitchen have thrived.

25 90. The Aramark cleaning procedure is for these trays to be banged against the side of a garbage
26 can and then dumped into a large, wash basin, approximately 100 to 150 gallons in size, which is
27 filled with soapy water. The banging does not dislodge all of the dried, crusted food. To get rid of
28 the dry crusted food, would require that each tray be scrapped. But because there are only 2 and
infrequently 4 inmates working the scullery, there is insufficient workers to scrape each plate.

Neither defendant Aramark nor defendant County provide tools for scrapping each plate, so this step is usually omitted.

91. The food encrusted trays are dumped into the large wash basin, which has a circulating pump which agitates the soapy water, and these trays swish around. The soapy water is infrequently changed, often only once a day. A prisoner worker has a paddle to move these trays. After a few minutes the prisoner worker takes a milk crate style plastic crate and scoops up these trays out of the wash basin and dumps these trays onto a counter. A second worker then stacks these trays into a conveyor belt. The trays are not rinsed. These trays are then processed through a machine to sanitize the trays. The sanitization process takes less than 5 minutes. After this sanitization, the trays are then provided to other kitchen workers to refill with new food for future meals. Often the trays have left over food encrusted and remaining on the bottom and sides of the tray's compartments.

92. Because the trays are not rinsed and not dried after the soapy water bath. There is no rinsing and no drying, trays are sometimes wet when new food is dished into the wet trays, so dry cereal, kool-aid packets, bread arrive wet and inedible, and corn tortillas taste of soap.

93. Inmate workers have requested that the wash basin water be changed more frequently and that more soap be used in the wash water. These requests were denied by defendant Aramark because "soap is expensive".

94. Inmates know never to scrap the sides or bottom of the tray's pockets because one will run into old food stuck on the sides or bottom, that has gone through soap. Therefore, even if inmates are driven by hunger to eat the jail food because they cannot afford commissary food, inmates are short changed portions and regularly experience hunger even if they do eat the jail food because a significant portion of the food served is contaminated by old, soapy food and therefore inedible.

95. Since 2017, at least 135 grievances have been filed by inmates at Santa Rita Jail on food related issues. Defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office overwhelmingly denies these grievances. Not a single grievance response indicates that the circumstances which give rise to these problems with food has been addressed.

96. SRJ kitchen's lack of proper sanitation, rodent infestation, and dirty trays are long standing problems, which were raised in the litigation *Mohrbacher et al. v Alameda County Sheriff's Office, et al.* 3:18-00050 JD, filed January 4, 2018.

97. The issues stated herein regarding the food were raised in the *Mohrbacher* case. Per Judge Donato's order, those issues common to women and men are consolidated herein.

1 98. In the 3rd amended complaint of Mohrbacher, filed on 6/26/2018, the women pled in
2 paragraphs 73 through 85 as follows:

3 “Food Shortages and Dangerous Food Conditions at SRJ

4 73. The kitchen at SRJ is staffed by inmate workers under the supervision of Defendant
5 ARAMARK. By 2016, inmates were no longer even consistently tested for communicable
6 diseases before being permitted to work in the kitchen.

7 74. Santa Rita’s kitchen prepares food not just for prisoners in the jail, but also for other jails
8 under the jurisdiction of ACSO.

9 75. According to an inmate kitchen worker at SRJ, the kitchen at SRJ is filthy. At least seven
10 birds live in the kitchen and bird droppings fall all over counter surfaces, including food
11 preparation surfaces. Rats run across the kitchen floor and there are frequently rat droppings in
12 the food. When this is brought to the attention of a paid ARAMARK supervisor, paid
13 supervisors brush the rat droppings off the food and instruct inmate kitchen workers to continue
14 working.

15 76. Food in the kitchen is kept such that rats access it. Bread is kept in plastic bags in open
16 plastic crates. Rats climb over the bread and chew open packages. When bread bags are
17 chewed by rats, a few pieces are thrown away, but the rest of the bread is served to prisoners.

18 77. Sandwich meat, primarily bologna, often is spoiled, with raised white spots of unknown
19 origin and type on it. That spoiled meat is given to prisoners to eat.

20 78. Cooked beans are not properly stored, and not labeled, so that old, leftover beans are
21 frequently reheated and served, or combined with newer cooked beans. As a result, the beans
22 decompose, and frequently become slimy and start to bubble as part of its bacterial
23 decomposition. These decomposing spoilt beans are regularly served to prisoners.

24 79. There is no soap in the kitchen bathroom, and no paper towels. In every commercial
25 kitchen, there is a sign saying it is the law that kitchen staff must wash their hands after using
26 the bathroom. Clean hands require soap and water. Inmate kitchen workers have no way to
27 clean their hands and their hands are not clean after they use the bathroom. The kitchen
28 bathroom is also very dirty.

80. Commercial kitchens normally have a daily clean-up crew which comes in and cleans all
ovens, stoves, vent hoods, floors, and other surfaces and equipment in the kitchen. Commercial
clean-up crews normally come in the early morning, before a commercial kitchen opens.

1 Inmate kitchen workers have never seen a clean-up crew at the SRJ kitchen. It is clear, simply
2 by looking at the SRJ kitchen, that it is never cleaned.

3 81. The walk-in refrigerators in the SRJ kitchen are disorganized and filthy. There is no
4 cleaning schedule for the refrigerators, which are seldom if ever cleaned. Water collects on the
5 floor, indicating condensation due to frequent temperature variations above acceptable food
6 safety levels.

7 82. Ingredients are not marked or dated when they are received into the kitchen so there is no
8 way to track use-by dates of the inventory. As a result, kitchen workers are unable to tell which
9 ingredients should be used first or to follow standard first-in, first-out inventory control to
10 prevent spoilage. As an inevitable result, ingredients frequently spoil. Sandwich meats are
11 frequently become green or purple. Beans become slimy and bubble. Meals prepared from
12 these spoiled ingredients are given to inmates to eat.

13 85. "Pod workers report that there are regularly vermin and vermin feces in the food and food
14 trays. Plaintiff JOHNSTON reported that while serving meals, she saw both rodent feces in one
15 person's food tray and another tray with limbs and a rodent fetus cooked into the beans and
16 served. Plaintiff JOHNSTON brought this to the attention of Deputies Farmanian and Pope,
17 who were on duty. One of Deputies Farmanian or Pope took a picture of the tray, treating it
18 like it was a joke. The tray was then served to an inmate with instructions to "eat around it."
19 Another time, when a prisoner showed one of the deputies evidence that a rodent had eaten part
20 of her lunch, one of the deputies, Farmanian or Divine said, "Mice gotta eat too". " As a result,
21 Plaintiff JOHNSTON refused to and was unable to eat any beans. Since beans were regularly
22 served, she often suffered hunger. "

23 Sanitation Problems (Pre-Covid)

24 99. Defendants Sheriff and Ahern instituted and enforce rules that require Prisoners to clean their
25 cells and common areas. Prisoners complain that it is impossible for the plaintiffs and class
26 members to actually clean the bathrooms, or their cells, and must live in squalor and filth. Santa Rita
27 Jail's men minimum security housing consists of large cells with 28 to 30 men in each cell. Men are
28 housed in bunk beds, and there are 6 cells in each housing unit. In the minimum-security housing
units, each cell has 2 toilets, one urinal and one shower, which all 30 prisoners share. The jail does
not provide soap in the bathrooms. Pre-Covid, the jail only permitted access to cleaning supplies at
most, once a week for 15 minutes. Many times, cleaning supplies are denied for weeks. In addition,

1 the cleaning supplies on the minimum side is limited to one broom, one mop, a short handled toilet
2 brush and one bottle of cleanser. There is a mop bucket which is filled once with some cleanser and
3 water and used for three housing PODS. The broom and mops are the same set, used in all areas of
4 the prisoners' cells, the bathrooms, the common areas, the sleeping areas, and the brooms and mops
5 are never cleaned, the bacteria and filth from the bathrooms are actually just spread around, making
6 everything coated with dangerous bacteria and dirt, rather than actually improving the cleanliness and
7 the sanitation of prisoners' cells. One of plaintiffs' complaints is that the prisoner bathrooms were
8 infested with swarms of small flies or biting gnats who are attracted by the filth. The men have
9 regularly requested better and more frequent access to cleaning supplies.

10 100. There is no security justification in providing three PODs with one mop bucket of cleaning
11 solution, for 6 showers, countless toilets and cells. The only policy rationale for not permitting more
12 than one mop bucket and for not providing a greater number of cleaning tools and cleaning supplies
13 is defendants SHERIFF and Ahern's fiscal penny pinching.

14 101. Furthermore, the jail has a policy of housing people who are detoxing from drugs with the
15 general population in a housing unit rather than in a medical unit where these people receive care
16 from medical staff. People who are detoxing from drugs are very ill, vomiting or with severe loss of
17 bowel control. These people end up vomiting or losing bowel control on their beds, on the floors, all
18 over the bathrooms. Because getting a lower bunk often requires a medical slip, these prisoners who
19 are detoxing are placed in the upper bunk and the vomit and feces gets on the person below. In
20 addition, these individuals are disoriented, weak, and when they have to vomit or have loose bowels,
21 they have difficulty getting down in a hurry from the top bunk, leading to frequent falls and injuries.
22 Sometimes, these severely weakened and impaired individuals are unable to reach the bathroom and
23 the resulting human bio-waste is over the floors and in the general cell living area.

24 102. Because everyone is required to live together, the smell, biohazards, and filth negatively affects
25 everyone. Because prisoners have no access to cleaning supplies, this frequent situation contributes
26 to the squalor, filth and unsanitary conditions prisoners are forced to live in. Almost all of the
27 minimum-security cells have someone at least once a week, who is detoxing, so this is a constant,
28 chronic condition.

103. Due to the policy of arresting indigent and homeless people, defendant SHERIFF regularly
places these people into the cells with other prisoners, without affording these people an opportunity
to shower and wash before being placed into housing. Theoretically, there is a shower available at

1 booking/intake. However, the holding cells and the booking/intake facilities are routinely filthy,
 2 rendering the showers unavailable, and unusable, and certainly not suitable for assisting in cleaning
 3 people to avoid the spread of contagion. This results in the spread of contagious bugs such as lice
 4 and scabies, staph infections, e-coli, pseudomonas, hepatitis, C-difficile, and even possibility the Aids
 5 virus.

6 104. These problems are exacerbated by the jail's policy pre-covid of not providing soap for
 7 prisoners in the bathrooms. Although there is a "free" toiletry kit given out to all newly booked
 8 prisoners and for indigent prisoners, the products are of limited quantity, does not suds well, so that it
 9 is inadequate for maintaining personal hygiene beyond one or two uses. Therefore, while the soap in
 10 the "free" kit is supposed to last a whole week, those who are reliant on the indigent kit do not have
 11 enough supplies to maintain personal cleanliness for an entire week. In addition, although the "free"
 12 kit for indigent prisoners is supposed to be provided once a week, often is provided less frequently.
 13 The inability of prisoners to maintain personal hygiene negatively impacts all of the prisoners who
 14 share the same cell with indigent prisoners.

15 105. The problems extend beyond the housing unit cells and booking/intake. Whenever people are
 16 booked, or go to and from the jail to court, they are held in the multi-purpose rooms, and various
 17 holding cells. A recurring problem is unsanitary conditions in the bathrooms and the holding cells.
 18 Due to the large number of people who transit through these rooms, these cells quickly become dirty,
 19 and filled with trash. The multi-purpose room, holding cells and dress out rooms are rarely cleaned.
 20 The bathrooms available are filthy with feces and biohazards all around.

21 106. Prisoners do not have access to soap outside the housing unit cells because they are not
 22 permitted to carry this soap on their person. Because the jail does not provide soap in any of the
 23 bathrooms available to prisoners, when prisoners are required to go to court or other parts of the jail,
 24 they have no means to wash their hands after using the bathroom. While there is a policy on the
 25 books for Defendant SHERIFF's books permitting prisoners to bring a sanitary kit to court, whether a
 26 prisoner actually gets to bring a "sanitary kit" depends on the arbitrary whim of the deputies in charge
 27 at the various stations along the way. Most prisoners do not chance bringing their soap with them
 28 because meeting up with the wrong deputy results in having that soap confiscated and therefore in
 having no soap at all. As a result, prisoners going to court are not afforded the ability to clean their
 hands.

1 107. On the maximum side, the prisoners do not even get a mop bucket. Instead, all they receive for
2 cleaning is a broom with no handle, just the bristles, and a squirt bottle of some cleaning solution.
3 No rags, no sponges, and no means to wipe is provided. Prisoners on the maximum side have to use
4 their own tee shirts, or one prisoner said, that he would watch the pod workers, and if one of them
5 happened to leave a used rag around, he would take that used, dirty rag, to wipe down his cell and
6 toilet.

7 108. On the maximum side, each cell can hold at most 2 prisoners. Each cell has a bunk bed, and a
8 toilet and sink. The showers are located in the common areas. During POD time, the doors to the
9 cells are locked. There is no toilet in the POD area, so anyone who has to use the bathroom is forced
10 to go in the shower, or if they have a plastic bottle, urinate in a plastic bottle. This creates an
11 unsanitary situation for everyone. The jail claims that cell doors can be opened once an hour for
12 prisoners to use the bathroom. However, the technicians routinely shut off the television when cell
13 doors are open. Those men who require to use the bathroom are then holding up access to news and
14 programs for the entire pod, when they have to use the bathroom. Therefore, to avoid conflict, which
15 can lead to physical conflict, most men do not ask that the cell doors be opened and use the showers
16 or plastic bottles instead. The jail, despite grievances, have refused to remedy this situation. As a
17 result, the POD showers are regularly contaminated with urine and feces, are filthy and coated with
18 biohazardous.

19 109. Many prisoners have stated that they have caught various skin infections as a result of the dirty
20 and unsanitary conditions in their cells. Plaintiff Larry Gerrans, after the first time he volunteered to
21 clean the bathroom in his dormitory type cell, developed a severe bacterial infection in his right foot,
22 which caused the skin to become inflamed, puss and bleed. The bacteria were a form of flesh eating
23 bacterial so that despite anti-biotics and antiseptic betadine, the wounds did not heal. The
24 inflammation became so bad that Larry Gerrans had difficulty walking. As Larry Gerrans foot
25 infection developed, other prisoners shared with Larry their own infections and scars, and Larry saw
26 that these type of staph infections and bacterial infections are common among prisoners at Santa Rita
27 Jail. Darryl Geyer fell on the stairs of his Housing Unit, causing a deep gash on his knee. As a result
28 of his fall, fecal bacteria entered his knee, causing a yearlong infection that multiple trips to the
hospital for surgery to open up his knee, to irrigate and clean out the infection, and to have it re-
sutured. The fecal bacteria most likely was transported from the bathroom to the stairs due to the use

1 of the one mop, and one bucket of cleaning solution that is used for the entire housing unit, including
2 the bathrooms.

3 110. Randy Harris contracted a viral or bacterial skin infection which was not resolved for many
4 months, ultimately leading to the collapse of the veins in his lower leg, the flesh atrophying and
5 turning black. James Mallet contracted a staph infection while cleaning a cell that was contaminated
6 with human biohazardous materials. This staph infection became lodged in his left ear, and the delay
7 in treatment has now left him with a significant hearing loss.

8 Sanitation (During Covid)

9 111. The covid-19 pandemic became a national health crisis in mid-March, 2020. Over the next few
10 months, Santa Rita Jail slowly made changes to the sanitation regime. Previously, defendants Sheriff
11 prohibited prisoners from possessing bar soap, asserting that bar soap was a weapon. But with covid-
12 19, the jail, in order to enable and encourage prisoners to wash their hands, began to distribute bar
13 soap, and there have been no reports that bar soap has been a security issue. The brand currently
14 being distributed is Bob Barker bar soap, which many of the inmates have difficulty using because it
15 is harsh and drying on the skin. The Center for Disease Control states that with bar soap, “ensure
16 that it does not irritate the skin and thereby discourage frequent hand washing.” And although the
17 jail is now distributing bar soap, it still does not allow prisoners to purchase bar soap on the
18 commissary. It is also unknown whether defendants will permit prisoners continued access to bar
19 soap after the covid-19 pandemic ends. Bar soap was not and is not available for purchase in the
20 commissary.

21 112. Defendant Sheriff increased the sanitation schedule, so that the tools and supplies previously
22 available are now available more often. Cleaning supplies in the general population housing units
23 became available more regularly, and in some housing units, for a period of time every day during
24 POD time, cleaning supplies were available. However, the sanitation procedures and the sanitation
25 tools and supplies did not change. In the minimum section the supplies are still limited to only one
26 mop and one mop bucket for three PODs, and so the Cells at the end of the rotation have no
27 possibility of being cleaned. In reality, only the first few cells, who can use the mop bucket with
28 clean water and cleaning solution have any chance of actually achieving cleanliness. For the
maximum side, they still are not provided rags or paper towels and entire housing units share one
bottle of spray cleaner. These insufficient cleaning supplies and cleaning tools does not permit
genuine cleaning. And the issues with showers being contaminated with human waste and not being

1 cleaned, has not changed or otherwise improved. Furthermore, prisoners are not provided adequate
2 time to clean. Deputies are now demanding that prisoners choose to either clean their cells or have
3 pod time.

4 113. Santa Rita Jail has numerous severely mentally ill prisoners. Many of these prisoners are
5 unable to care for themselves, including the inability to conduct their own personal hygiene, much
6 less clean their cells. As a result, these prisoners often go for long periods of time without bathing,
7 without changing their clothes. These prisoners allow food and food trays to accumulate in their
8 cells, and do not do cell cleaning. Some of these prisoners have difficult with toileting and get
9 covered with feces and urine. Because these prisoners have difficult with toileting, they often soil the
10 common showers with urine and feces. Since prisoners live in close quarters and share the common
11 area, these mentally ill prisoners are at minimum malodorous, and at worse become walking
12 biohazards, spreading biohazardous materials throughout housing units, and onto other prisoners.

13 Lack Of Cell Sanitation And Laundry : Out Patient Housing

14 114. Santa Rita Jail has one unit, called the Outpatient Housing Unit (“OPHU”) which provides a
15 somewhat higher level of medical supervision because the OPHU, while not an infirmary, is staffed
16 by medically trained personnel, and defendant Well-path has offices in that area.

17 115. The cells in the OPHU have a toilet, a sink and a bed, and nothing else. There is no common
18 area for out of cell exercise. Inmates in the OPHU do not have designated schedules or routine for
19 showers. There is no schedule for laundry exchange. There is no schedule for cell cleaning. And on
20 information and belief, plaintiffs allege that OPHU does not have regular cleaning supplies available
21 for inmate use. Therefore, when inmates are housed in the OPHU for any length of time, they are
22 locked up in cells 24 hours day without any regularly available access to showers or clean laundry or
23 means to clean their cells.

24 116. During the one year when Darryl Geyer suffered from the bacterial infection in his knee, he
25 spent multiple stints in the OPHU, sometimes for up to three months at a stretch. During these
26 periods of time, he did not get laundry exchange, not even once within a three-month period, and had
27 to hand wash all his underwear in his sink. He would infrequently be provided access to the shower,
28 sometimes only once every two or three weeks. He was denied all exercise and denied all out of cell
time, and never received an opportunity for yard time or to be outside. He rarely had a phone, no
books, and spent that entire time in the OPHU in enforced idleness.

1 117. For the inmates at Santa Rita Jail, who contracted covid-19, and were housed in the OPHU,
 2 experienced the same treatment. They would only be provided access to the shower upon repeated
 3 requests, and then only at most once a week.

4 118. Class member Joey Lovato reported that while in the OPHU for covid-19, there was no regular
 5 laundry exchange. If he asked for clean laundry, they would give him one clean t-shirt, or one set of
 6 boxers, and never clean outer wear.

7 119. Class member Jatinder Sing reported that after he returned from the hospital, to the OPHU, he
 8 was not provided with a laundry exchange, or other clean laundry and not given access to a shower
 9 without repeated requests.

10 120. While Darryl Geyer was in the OPHU, there were two prisoners housed long term who had
 11 serious mental illness or dementia. These two men were unable to provide for their own toiletry, and
 12 regularly soiled themselves. One of these inmates was next door to Darryl Geyer, and the smell of
 13 the urine and feces was overpowering. No one went in to assist these men with medical care or
 14 toileting. Once a month, these men would be removed from the cell, taken to the shower and hosed
 15 off. A team, dressed in hazmat outfits would come in and power wash the cell, and then these men
 16 would be returned to these cells for another round. Darryl Geyer was extremely upset and distraught
 17 at having to live next door to the accumulation of feces and urine, and also extremely upset and
 18 distraught that no one provided care for these prisoners.

19 Defendant Well-Path's Financial Incentives To Provide Inadequate Medical Care

20 121. Defendant SHERIFF has a written contract with Defendant WELL-PATH to provide all health
 21 care services of any type needed by any prisoner at SRJ. WELL-PATH's contract specifies a set
 22 price based on average daily prisoner population ("ADP").

23 122. A number of sections of Title 15 pertain to medical care in Santa Rita Jail. Among them is
 24 §1200 which requires "emergency and basic health care"; § 1206 which requires health screening,
 25 and a "written plan to provide care" for any prisoner at the time of booking who requests or needs
 26 medical, mental health care; and § 1210(b) which specifies that "[f]or each prisoner treated for health
 27 conditions for which additional treatment, special accommodations and/or a schedule of follow-up
 28 care is/are needed during the period of incarceration, responsible health care staff shall develop a
 written treatment plan."

123. The written contract is calculated based upon the daily average prisoner population and
 specifies that WELL-PATH itself is solely responsible for all costs incurred in connection with any

1 health care services provided to prisoners inside and outside the jail. WELL-PATH is not entitled to
2 and will not receive any reimbursement from SHERIFF for the cost of services provided to prisoners
3 by hospitals or by any non-WELL-PATH personnel. And defendant WELL-PATH is also charged
4 with reimbursing defendant SHERIFF for the required deputy escort and transportation charges if a
5 prisoner requires out of facility care. The cost for all such services is borne solely by WELL-PATH.

6 124. SHERIFF's contract with WELL-PATH explicitly states that WELL-PATH will pay for any
7 and all "inpatient hospitalization costs, emergency room visits, ambulance transportation expenses,
8 outpatient surgeries, outpatient physician consultations, outside specialist fees, off-site diagnostic
9 procedures." If a prisoner receives such medical services, WELL-PATH must pay the total cost of
10 the medical care provided, "regardless of the level of cost incurred."

11 125. The contract specifies that WELL-PATH alone will determine "the necessity and
12 appropriateness of inpatient hospital care and other outside medical services."

13 126. Incredibly, the contract also specifies that in the event a third-party payor such as an insurer
14 pays for part or all of any medical service provided to a prisoner outside the walls of SRJ, WELL-
15 PATH must turn over half of that third-party payment to the Sheriff's office. In other words, even if
16 WELL-PATH is reimbursed for its costs for outside medical care provided to prisoners, the Sheriff's
17 office takes half of the reimbursement even though it paid nothing for the outside medical care.

18 127. By requiring WELL-PATH to pay for any and all medical care provided outside of SRJ to any
19 SRJ prisoner, and by limiting WELL-PATH's ability to recover any amount WELL-PATH pays for
20 such care, SHERIFF's contract with WELL-PATH creates a financial incentive and imperative for
21 WELL-PATH to refuse and withhold needed and appropriate outside medical services to all
22 prisoners, including pregnant prisoners, when the needed and appropriate medical services consist of
23 "inpatient hospitalization costs . . . outpatient physician consultations, outside specialist[s, or] off-site
24 diagnostic procedures," among other services.

25 128. By specifying that WELL-PATH alone will determine "the necessity and appropriateness of
26 inpatient hospital care and other outside medical services," SHERIFF's contract with WELL-PATH
27 enables WELL-PATH to refuse and withhold needed and appropriate outside medical services to SRJ
28 prisoners, including pregnant prisoners, when the needed and appropriate medical services consist of
"inpatient hospitalization costs . . . outpatient physician consultations, outside specialist[s, or] off-site
diagnostic procedures," among other services.

1 129. “[O]utpatient physician consultations, outside specialist[s and] off-site diagnostic procedures”
 2 within the meaning of the WELL-PATH contract include any outside or off-site OBGYN services,
 3 including prenatal care, provided to pregnant SRJ prisoners.

4 Defendant Well-Path’s Pattern And Practice Of Providing Inadequate Medical Care

5 130. Not surprisingly, when for-profit companies, like Well-Path, are given financial incentives to
 6 provide inadequate medical care in jails, inadequate medical care results. A detailed study of more
 7 than 500 jails in the United States conducted by Reuters concluded that jails with healthcare
 8 companies overseen by private companies incur higher death rates and provide a lower quality of
 9 medical care than jails with medical care handled by government agencies. For example, from 2016-
 10 2018, jails with publicly managed care had an average of 12.8 inmate deaths per 10,000 inmates per
 11 year. Jails using one of the five leading contractors, of which Wellpath is the largest, had 2.3 to 7.4
 12 additional inmate deaths per 10,000 inmates. The death rates were 18% to 58% higher, depending
 13 upon the company. See <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-jails-privatization/>

14 131. The Sacramento Bee found that, over a 10-year period ending in 2014, people in custody at
 15 California county jails serviced by a private contractor died of suicide or drug overdose at a rate
 16 about 50 percent higher than at other county jails when adjusted for population. See
 17 <https://www.sacbee.com/news/investigations/the-public-eye/article7249637.html>. That contractor
 18 later became part of Well-Path.

19 132. Well-Path is the nation's largest for-profit provider of health care to correctional facilities. The
 20 company services more than 500 facilities in 34 states. An exhaustive investigation of Well-Path and
 21 its business practices by CNN completed in 2019 revealed that “amid a focus on ‘cost containment’
 22 and massive corporate growth, the company has provided substandard care that has led to death and
 23 other serious outcomes that could have been avoided.” CNN’s heavily documented investigation
 24 looked at complaints and problems at nearly 120 locations managed by Well-Path in 32 states.
 25 CNN’s investigative team noted that “[a]cross the country, the same themes have been found: doctors
 26 and nurses have failed to diagnose and monitor life-threatening illnesses and chronic diseases. [Well-
 27 Path] employees have denied urgent emergency room transfers. They have failed to spot or treat
 28 serious psychiatric disorders and have allowed common infections and conditions to become fatal.”
 See <https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2019/06/us/jail-health-care-ccs-invs/>

Defendant Well-Path’s Unreasonable Delay Or Denial Of Medical Treatment

133. In order to maintain its profit margin, Well-Path has a pattern and practice of providing inadequate medical care by denying or unreasonably delaying medical care, reducing or denying medication and refusing to provide medical devices.

134. WELL-PATH has limited medical services on site. It does not have an infirmary, it only operates an outpatient housing unit (“OPHU”) in which there are minimal medical services, but closer proximity to the one medical staff on duty.

135. As a result of the cost provisions of SHERIFF’s contract with WELL-PATH, medical care provided to SRJ prisoners at SRJ is grossly inadequate. Santa Rita Jail has the highest number of inmate death in the Bay Area and has an even higher jail death rate than Los Angeles County, which has the largest jail system in the country. See <https://www.ktvu.com/news/a-look-at-the-45-inmates-who-have-died-at-santa-rita-jail-in-the-last-five-years>

136. In addition, Santa Rita Jail prisoners are regularly denied necessary and appropriate outside medical care by defendant WELL-PATH because the provision of such care comes directly out of WELL-PATH’s bottom line profits. In addition, defendant Well-Path has taken steps to limit the provision and availability of medication as cost saving steps.

Denial of Asthma Inhalers

137. Tikisha Upshaw was originally permitted to keep an inhaler on her person when she was initially incarcerated in 2017. However, in 2019, defendant CFMG changed that policy, and required submission of a sick call slip on issues involving inhalers. This in effect denied access to inhalers for individuals with asthma because sick call slips are not responded to immediately. This action by defendant CFMG was a cost savings measure, reducing the number of asthma inhalers required.

138. Between 2019 and Covid, prisoners who have asthma and require an inhaler, were required to share a single inhaler. During pill call, those with asthma were required to line up, and would be provided access in turn, to that single inhaler. Access to the inhaler was only available during pill call. Each prisoner had a small cardboard box to place over the mouthpiece, but that single inhaler was shared between all prisoners. This was unhygienic and violates medical standards, requiring patients to share medication, particularly one that is placed in a mucus membrane.

139. Post-Covid. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that due to public protest, defendants have changed their process, providing each prisoner, a dedicated inhaler. However, these inhalers are stored in a single plastic bag, allowing bacteria and mico-organisms to be spread. access to

1 asthma inhalers is still limited to pill call only although asthma attacks are not timed to pill call. If
 2 asthma sufferers have breathing needs outside of this schedule, it is tough luck. Prisoners have to
 3 push the emergency button and wait for a technician to respond. After the technician responds, a
 4 deputy has to be called. After the deputy responds, if the deputy can then summon a nurse. This is a
 5 lengthy and difficult process and prevents many prisoners from receiving inhalers as needed.

6 140. Class member Brandon Burns has asthma and requested to have an inhaler for an asthma attack.
 7 He pressed the emergency button and spoke with the technician. The technician never responded,
 8 and a nurse never came.

9 141. Jatinder Singh Class member Jatinder Sing reported that he tested positive for covid-19, and
 10 suffers from asthma, and as a result of breathing problems had to be transported to the hospital.
 11 Afterwards, upon his return to the hospital, he was not provided with access to the inhaler, and
 12 despite the smoke which infiltrates into the cells due to the wildfires in California, he had an asthma
 13 attack and had to request emergency assistance. Only then was he provided access to an inhaler, and
 14 only during pill call.

15 142. Kajuan Paschal BKO362 (Grievance on Denied Inhaler): "On 4-1-20 I was seen by a Doctor
 16 due to my asthma problems. I asked if I could use my pump [inhaler] and was told no. I told my
 17 reason why which was because I was having a hard time breathing and have been short of breath.
 18 Which didn't change the Doctor's answer. She didn't even check my vital signs or even listen to my
 19 lungs/breathing."

20 143. Tommy Cunningham and Tikisha Upshaw have asthma, but the jail refuses to supply them
 21 with an inhaler. The jail only says that they will bring an inhaler when they have an asthma attack,
 22 but there is considerable delay. The anxiety and panic of not being able to breath, and the unknown
 23 of how long the delay will be, exacerbates the stress of asthma attacks, and not being able to breath,
 24 making asthma attacks much worse.

25 144. Jade Andersen, filed a grievance that during the wild fires in late summer of 2020, smoke was
 26 filling the cells and aggravating her asthma. She requested her asthma inhaler and was denied.

27 145. Jamila Longmire filed a grievance stating that she had four (4) asthma pumps when she was
 28 incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail, that the jail confiscated all of her asthma pumps, and will not provide
 her with access to one, when she needs it for her asthma.

Denial of Appropriate Accommodations,

Lower Bunks/Lower Floor

1 146. The upper bunk of the bunk beds has no ladder, and the only way to access it is to clamber on
2 the top of a slipper metal table hoist one-self up. To get a lower bunk, requires a medical slip, called
3 a “chrono”. For people who are detoxing, getting off the upper bunk quickly is important, otherwise
4 they end up vomiting or defecating on themselves in bed, or the floor, rather than making it to the
5 bathroom. While detoxing, these people are in a severely weakened and disoriented state and getting
6 off that top bunk is difficult. Yet, these people are medically cleared to be in housing units, and
never given a chrono for a lower bunk.

7 147. For individuals with seizure disorders or other mobility issues, it is not just the lower bunk, but
8 being housed in the lower tier, which does not require walking up a long flight of steps to reach the
9 cell. A prisoner has to obtain a medical order for a lower tier, or lower bunk, which is difficult to
10 obtain.

11 148. Randy Harris is a pretrial detainee. When he was incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail, he had a
12 seizure disorder. He requested a medical order for housing him on the lower floor and lower bunk
13 due to his seizure disorder. But Defendant SHERIFF refused to house him on the lower floor and in
14 a lower bunk. On October 3, 2020, while walking on stairs, from the upper floor, Randy Harris had a
15 seizure and fell down 11 steps. He was left on the ground for over two hours before the ambulance
16 came. Randy Harris now cannot stand, not even in the shower, and is in constant pain. Defendant
17 Well-Path failed and refused to do an appropriate diagnosis. Randy Harris’ criminal defense attorney
18 was forced to obtain a court order under Penal Code 4011.5, for a medical evaluation. A defendant
19 Well-Path doctor stated that Randy needs surgery but has refused to order the surgery because Santa
20 Rita Jail does not have the facility, nor does defendant Wellpath have the means for Randy to do an
21 appropriate recovery from spinal surgery. Neither defendant Wellpath nor Sheriff wanted to incur
22 the costs of providing Randy Harris with the surgery and the care for recovery. Randy’s attorney has
23 continued to press for appropriate medical care including surgery. In the interim, following the
24 actions of Randy’ Harris’ attorney, defendant Wellpath has cut off Randy’s pain medication. His
25 daily pain is at a level 9 out of 10. Defendant Sheriff has proposed that Randy Harris waive his
26 constitutional right to a trial, plead guilty, and have the state prison system provide him with his
27 needed spinal surgery. Plaintiffs allege on information and belief, that the cutting off of all of Randy
28 Harris’ medication is a way to punish and coerce him to plead guilty so that he would leave Santa
Rita Jail and then the costs for Randy Harris’s surgery and recovery would become the State’s

1 burden. This resolution would save defendant Wellpath significant costs for the surgery and save
2 defendant Sheriff from having to provide appropriate facilities for Randy Harris' recovery .

3 149. Darryl Geyer fell on steps inside the jail and cut and injured his knee. He asked to be assigned
4 a lower bunk, the housing unit deputy refused. Stepping on the slippery metal table and attempting to
5 push himself up to the upper bunk, Darryl Geyer fell again, and this time, split his knee completely
6 open. There was no penological reason to deny Darryl a lower bunk, in light of his recent fall and
7 knee injury, except to mete out punishment, and to make a prisoner's life difficult, in line with
8 defendant AHERN's publicly stated policy.

8 Denial of Medical Care, Medication and Medical Devices

9 150. After falling the second time, Darryl Geyer's wound did not heal properly. It became
10 infected, and defendant Well-Point merely gave him some Neosporin, a topical ointment to apply.
11 Over the next four months, the infection spread and grew, and was visible as a red line following his
12 veins, moving toward his groin. At that point, Darryl Geyer requested that his defense attorney file a
13 Penal Code 4011.5 petition, requesting a court order that he be provided outside medical care for this
14 increasingly serious condition.

15 151. It turned out that his knee was infected with fecal bacteria, most likely spread from the
16 bathrooms into the housing unit, the stairs, and Darryl Geyer's bunk, by the unsanitized mops and the
17 fact that housing units shared one mop bucket for cleaning all areas including the bathrooms. The
18 mops are never cleaned, and the soapy water mop bucket is filled once a day, and not changed,
19 remaining the same soapy water for all cleaning on each day.

20 152. Over the next 8 months, defendant Well-Path tried various oral and topical anti-biotics, and
21 placed Darryl Geyer in the Outpatient Housing Unit, and even suggested to Darryl Geyer that he
22 consent to having his knee removed. Finally, after forcing Darryl Geyer to endure more than 8
23 months of daily, severe papain, defendant Well-Path finally transported Darryl to Highland Hospital
24 where he had repeated surgeries on his knee. It took multiple surgeries because the infection
25 became so extensive due to defendant Well-Path's delay and refusal to take the necessary, medical
26 steps when the problem initially occurred.

27 143. Plaintiff LARRY GERRANS arrived at Santa Rita Jail, with a number of medical conditions,
28 including hypertension, for which he was under the care of a physician and prescribed daily
medication. This information was transmitted multiple times to both defendant SHERIFF, and
WellPoint. Defendant SHERIFF refused to accept or permit prisoner LARRY GERRANS to bring

1 into jail, his own prescription medication. For over 22 days, defendants failed to provide plaintiff
2 with any of his needed, daily prescription medication, and Plaintiff GERRANS' blood pressure
3 continued to rise during that time until Plaintiff Gerrans was started suffering from dangerous
4 symptoms of hypertension. Then defendant WELL-PATH provided plaintiff with some other
5 medication, which had not been prescribed, and this medication made Plaintiff Gerrans very ill. He
6 developed a migraine, started seeing light tracers. He became nauseous and began vomiting
7 violently. For three days afterwards these symptoms persisted, and even after the migraine and
vomiting ended, to this day, his eyesight has not return to his prior level.

8 154. Defendant WELL-PATH, on a regular, and constant basis clears newly booked individuals with
9 addiction issues and withdrawal issues, to be placed into general housing with other prisoner, and
10 refuse to provide these newly booked individuals with medical treatment for their withdrawal. When
11 these prisoners become violently ill, vomiting, seizing, or uncontrollable diarrhea, defendant deputies
12 Doe 1-25, refuse to summon medical assistance, refuse to remove these prisoners, telling the other
13 prisoners in the housing unit, "This is your problem. If you don't like it, don't come to jail." Clearly,
14 this statement, "If you don't like it, don't come to jail," is to let all prisoners know, including the 85%
of pretrial detainees that the essence of Santa Rita Jail are deprivations and punishments.

15 155. Kyle Murphy was incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail. At the time of the incident, he was pretrial
16 and in minimum security. One day Kyle started having seizures. Men in his cell pushed the
17 emergency button. Defendant Technician Kaiser was on duty, and said, "Don't hit the button" and
18 then apparently turned the button off. Men in Kyle's cell started yelling "man down", and soon all
19 of the six cells started yelling "man down". It took 30-40 minutes for a Sheriff deputy to appear.
20 After visually examining Kyle, the Sheriff Deputy left, and it took another 15 -20 minutes before a
21 male medical staffer arrived. The male medical staffer came, assessed the situation and gave Kyle a
22 dose of Narcan. That had no effect, so the male medical staffer then left to get oxygen. This created
23 further time delay. The male medical staffer returned with an oxygen mask and can and proceeded to
24 try and apply oxygen to Kyle. The male medical staffer was not well trained and did not know how
25 to use the oxygen tank and mask. The mask apparently was cutting off all outside oxygen to Kyle,
26 but oxygen was not flowing from the tank. Kyle started to turn blue. Men in the cell started getting
27 upset, and many of them were screaming "he's dying". After some time with Kyle turning blue, a
28 female nurse appeared. She took the oxygen tube and plugged it into the tank and then oxygen
started to flow. They had to carry Kyle out. He was gone to the hospital for a week, and upon his

1 return, neurological damage was obvious. His eyes could no longer track in tandem, and one of his
2 eyes wanders.

3 156. BRIAN CARTER was incarcerated into Santa Rita Jail in February 2015. Around 2017, Brian
4 started itching all over his body, all the time. He visited defendant Well-Path/CFMG repeatedly, but
5 they kept telling Brian it was “in his head.” During these eight visits over many months, defendant
6 Well-Path/CFMG, failed and refused to do any diagnostic testing. Only after eight visits to
7 defendant Well-Path/CFMG over many months did defendant Well-Path even offer to test Brian’s
8 blood for a diagnosis.

9 157. When they finally did test Brian Carter’s blood, around a year after the symptoms first started,
10 they told Brian he had a “thyroid issue.” They didn’t tell him the name of the issue - in fact, they
11 really didn’t explain anything to Brian. As far as Brian remembers, they put him on Methimazole
12 which he is still on. Defendant Well-Path also gave him eye drops because his eyes were especially
13 dry and itchy. But despite the eye drops, Brandon’s eye irritation worsened.

14 158. For two years, he repeatedly made requests to see an eye doctor and get checked out at
15 Highland and has filled out many sick call slips and asked doctors many times to be referred to an eye
16 doctor. Brian Carter’s has still not been seen by an ophthalmologist or any other specialist.
17 Defendant Well-Path has refused to do any further diagnostic examinations, has refused to have Brian
18 examined by an ophthalmologist, and the reason is that Defendant Well-Path does not have a staff
19 ophthalmologist and providing an ophthalmological exam would be an additional out of pocket
20 expense.

21 159. The scariest symptom, started happening in December 2020 when Brian Carter’s eyes rolled
22 back into his head. His eyes had already started bulging. The incident was terrifying for Brian
23 Carter’s – he couldn’t see anything; he says he kind of tried to adjust his eyes to move them back into
24 place. It was almost like he had to pop them back in. His eyes became totally bloodshot red. His eyes
25 felt like they had pieces of lint or some contaminants in them. The nurse came that same day to take
26 Brian to the doctor and they cleaned out his eyes.

27 160. The doctor told him the eye incident occurred because he is eating too much salt, which is
28 interacting badly with his medication. The doctor said that iodine is not compatible with the
medication. Previously Brian was never told that he had to be so careful about the salt in his diet. And
Brian has no control over the amount of salt in his diet, as his meal tray comes set. Prisoners are not
provided with any extra salt. Brian also met with the dietician shortly after he heard this, who told

1 him there is no thyroid diet, only a high blood pressure diet. But when Brian filled out a sick call slip
2 to get his diet changed to the high blood pressure diet, Defendant Well-Path CFMG denied his
3 request for a medical diet.

4 161. Brian experiences a fast heartbeat, dizziness, hands shaking, exhaustion, itching, eye irritation,
5 bulging eyes, eye blurriness, and weight fluctuation, Brian came into SRJ at 200 pounds (he is 5'8")
6 and about a year ago, he plummeted to 148 pounds. His weight fluctuates 50 pounds up and down.
7 On an average day, his dizziness is at around a 6 or 7 out of ten. Many days, he feels so lacking in
8 energy, he can't do anything.

9 162. Brian Carter's condition has not been fully diagnosed. His treatment by defendant
10 CFMG/Well-path is not controlling his symptoms. Defendant CFMG/Well-path has told him no
11 information about his condition. A CFMG/Well-path doctor tells him to eat less salt, but then
12 defendant CFMG/Well-path denies his request for a high blood pressure medical diet that is low in
13 salt. This situation has been going on now for 4 years. And defendant Well-Path is providing no
14 treatment plan and refuses to take him to Highland for evaluation and a better diagnosis.

15 163. MAURY BUTLER had a torn ACL at the time he was incarcerated in August 2018. Out of
16 custody, he managed the torn ACL with a knee brace, appropriate shoes and regular ibuprofen for the
17 pain. Once incarcerated in Santa Rita Jail, defendant Wellpath/CFMG prescribed Maury 800 mg
18 twice a day of ibuprofen but did not provide him with shoes or a knee brace. To manage his knee,
19 Maury Butler also needed, and had a prescription for special shoes. These shoes stabilize Maury's
20 feet so he could walk. But Defendant Sheriff continually refused to give Maury Butler these shoes.
21 So, Maury Butler's family ended up having to buy these shoes, and handed the shoes to Maury Butler
22 in court, in front of the judge, so that the judge himself could order Maury Butler to receive these
23 shoes.

24 164. In mid-Feb of 2021, defendant Wellpath/CFMG cut off Maury's ibuprofen and prescribed a
25 small amount of Tylenol, which did not abate the pain. The pain was so severe that Maury could
26 barely walk. He is not able to go up/downstairs. Ultimately, defendant Wellpath added 400 mg of
27 ibuprofen twice a day, about half of his previous prescription. Maury's pain is at about a 7 (out of
28 10) every day. And the defendants SHERIFF and Wellpath have not provided any additional medical
care and have refused to provide any additional medical care. On information and belief, plaintiffs
plead that the cut in medication was a cost saving measure, and had no medical necessity, especially
since defendant Wellpath/CFMG did not replace the cut in ibuprofen with something else and made

1 no arrangements for alternate medical care. Defendant Wellpath/CFMG has refused to consider
2 surgery, has not provided any physical therapy or any other medical care for Maury Butler's knee.

3 164. Chad Arrington had received a food tray which had been contaminated with pieces of razor
4 blades, and so Cha accidentally swallowed a razor. Well-Path refused to give him an x-ray to
5 confirm the metal or take any other action. Well-Path had insisted that an x-ray was not needed
6 because anything Arrington had ingested out simply be defecated and played down any concern that
7 the razor could cause any injury or intestinal perforation. Finally, Chad Arrington's defense attorney
8 filed a Penal Code 4011.5 petition with the court requiring Well-Path to do a medical examination,
9 where the x-ray confirmed that Chad Arrington had in fact swallowed pieces of metal.

10 165. Fred Beverly had an untreated, infected open sore on the bottom of his foot. This situation had
11 been ongoing for a good part of a year. This was aggravated by the footwear at the jail, which is
12 either a plastic flip flop or a plastic croc type shoe. Mr. Beverly requested more protective shoes,
13 which Well-Path refused to authorize. In addition, Well-Path failed to properly treat Mr. Beverly's
14 open foot sore, only providing an over-the-counter topical salve and a band aid. Mr. Beverly's public
15 defender had to file a Penal Code 4011 petition to obtain a court order to have defendant Well-Path
16 provide the appropriate medical care.

17 166. Eric Rivera. On February 1, 2020, class member Eric Rivera had a sewage overflow in his cell,
18 causing him to fall and hit his head and lose consciousness. He has suffered headaches ever since,
19 has requested a diagnostic examination and appropriate medical treatment, and received none.

20 167. Annette Kozlowski was diagnosed with cervical cancer, and yet for months, Santa Rita Jail
21 refused to take her for necessary treatment. Annette was also reminded that "if she was released" to
22 make sure she took care of it immediately, hinting that the jail was hoping she would be released
23 before the jail provided her with medical care. She was finally required to have her defense attorney
24 obtain a court order, which only made the medical staff angry, telling her "We hate court orders" and
25 telling her that her cervical cancer was not a priority.

26 168. Rosa Perez had an ongoing issue with neck pain and a serious rash on her face. She repeatedly
27 requested medical care, only to not receive any. When Rosa told medical, she needed an
28 appointment, medical told her to just push the emergency button if the rash on her face got too red.
Pushing the emergency button only brought irritation from the housing unit guard.

169. Tracy Benedict had several infected abscesses on her legs, and after pushing the emergency
button in her cell, the deputies placed into the isolation cell, as punishment for pushing the

1 emergency button. Tracy was pushing the emergency button because she felt she had a blood
2 infection. Seven days later, she was finally seen by the doctor, and she was immediately taken to
3 Highland Hospital and the abscesses drained and cleaned. The guards and technicians' refusal to take
4 her medical condition serious was life threatening.

5 170. Maria Moore is a pretrial detainee. When she was not feeling well in 2019 so she filled out a
6 sick call slip and went to see the Santa Rita medical clinic. The clinic told her she was pre-diabetic,
7 at risk for diabetes and needed to watch what she ate. The Clinic told her, her prescribed treatment
8 was to switch to the Gluten Free diet, which is a low carbohydrate diet. After her medical visit,
9 Maria Moore kept putting in medical requests to be changed to the Gluten Free diet. Defendant
10 Well-Path never authorized a gluten free diet, not until a year later, when Maria Moore was actually
11 diagnosed as having diabetes. Only after her actual diabetes diagnosis did Defendant Well-Path
12 authorize the gluten free diet. Plaintiffs plead on information and belief, that Defendants Sheriff,
13 Well-Path, and Aramark, work together to maintain prisoners on the regular diet, because the medical
14 special diets require more handling, and the gluten free diet has a higher level of fresh fruits and
15 vegetables than the regular diet, and so the gluten free diet is more expensive to provide. Maria is
16 highly frustrated that she was denied the opportunity to prevent the development of diabetes from
17 eating her medically prescribed diet sooner rather than the high starch and sugar regular diet.

18 Lack Of Dental Care

19 171. Dental care, due to the financial imperatives, is highly limited at SRJ. There is limited dental
20 care for filing of cavities. If the tooth requires a root canal, Well-Path does not provide root canals,
21 instead, always opting to pull the tooth, which results in bone loss, difficulty eating, greater
22 vulnerability for remaining teeth, and possible infection.

23 172. Christopher Bonds had a tooth problem, which Well-Path chose to remove, but did not provide
24 adequate follow-up care, and his mouth became infected. Mr. Bonds' attorney was required to file a
25 Penal Code 4011.5 petition after he developed an infection, to obtain a court order to have Well-path
26 provide the necessary medical care to remedy the infection.

27 173. Eric Wayne. Eric Wayne suffered for months of pain with a hole in tooth, "I have submitted
28 several of dental request forms and endured the tooth pain for five (5) months before finally receiving
medical care.

1 174. Daniel Gonzalez: Plaintiff Daniel Gonzalez had a tooth pain and despite repeated medical
2 requests, he did not receive any medical attention. He was forced to endure the severe pain for weeks
3 and weeks until the pain became unbearable and finally, he was forced to tell the guard that he was
4 contemplating suicide because the pain was intolerable. Not until then, did he finally receive dental
5 care.

6 175. Kevian Byrd. During the summer of 2020, Kevian's mouth started forming a sore which
7 became an abscess. When the pain started, Kevian immediately put in a sick call slip. But Kevian
8 wasn't seen until two months afterwards. And during those two months, Kevian was submitting sick
9 call slips almost every day because the pain started getting so bad and his abscess was getting bigger
10 every day. At its largest, the abscess reached the size of a jawbreaker candy. Towards the end of these
11 two months of waiting, Kevian was in such severe pain (around 8 or 9 out of 10) that he could barely
12 talk, he could not eat and could not sleep.

13 176. When Kevian was finally taken to the dentist, the dentist did a procedure to squeeze the pus out
14 of this abscess. The dentist didn't give Kevian any information and only partially numb his mouth.
15 The procedure was very painful. Once it was done, the dentist put gauze in his mouth and sent
16 Kevian back to his housing unit. Kevian's mouth was in extreme pain for a few days, an 8 out of 10;
17 and he couldn't talk. Kevian received extra strength Tylenol and had his gauze changed out every
18 day at sick call for two weeks.

19 177. Shortly after this first dental appointment, the abscess started forming again in his mouth in the
20 same spot, and the pain was getting increasingly bad. He put another sick call slip in immediately, but
21 the same exact delay of care happened again. Despite daily medical slips, he was not seen by a
22 dentist for another two months. Apparently, the first dentist had not taken the time or effort to
23 performed a thorough cleaning of the abscess, which resulted in reinfection and another two months
24 of severe pain.

25 178. Michael Lockhart – For eight months and continuing, Michael Lockhart has had severe dental
26 pain, including two cracked teeth. Despite multiple medical requests for dental care, he has not seen
27 a dentist. The pain is so unbearable, Michael is not able to eat, and not able to sleep. As a result of
28 this pain, Michael has been unable to attend court. When the Court learned that Michael was not able
to attend court due to his pain, the Court issued an order under Penal Code 4011.5, ordering that the
jail provide Michael with the appropriate care, and report back on what actions the jail was taking.
As of the date of the filing of this amended complaint, Michael has still not received dental treatment.

179. Frankie Porcher. Starting in August 2020, Frankie had a cracked wisdom tooth. A quarter of the tooth fell out. Frankie was in tremendous pain every day due to her broken tooth. She was on 600 mg of Tylenol 3 times a day, which wasn't effective and did not dampen the pain. Around late November or early December of 2020, Frankie was approved by Dental at the jail to have her tooth removed, but it took until January 6, 2021, for the jail to send her over to Highland Hospital to have the procedure done. At Highland, the dentist told her there wasn't enough room in her mouth for the tooth, which created the painful symptoms and the cracking. The dentist said this also caused the skin in her mouth to start growing over this tooth. Frankie had not had any dental care in the year and a half prior to her wisdom tooth cracking.

COVID

180. Timothy Thompson contracted covid-19 while in custody. As a result of Covid-19 he developed issues with low oxygen saturation levels, had difficulty breathing and chest pain. Concurrently he developed swelling in his legs. Despite repeated requests for medical care, he was merely held in an OPHU cell, and provided no medical care except that his vitals were monitored twice a day. His attorney had to file a Penal Code 4011 petition to obtain a court order for Well-Path to provide necessary medical care.

181. Cedric Henry. Plaintiff Cedric Henry contracted Covid-19 while incarcerated at Santa Rita Jail. When he first developed symptoms, the only remedy defendant Wellpath provided, was to tell him to "drink water". When he was moved into the "medical quarantine" unit, Housing Unit 8, The cell they moved him into was filthy. The jail had simply sprayed bleach all over the cell but did not wipe anything down. The dirt was still on every surface. There was feces on the floor. They did not give him any towels or paper towels to wipe off the cell. Instead, they just handed him a new bedroll and locked him in.

182. On April 6, 2020, defendant Well-path administered a nasal swab corona virus test, they did not give plaintiff Cedric Henry any information. He was running a fever and shivering. The cell, a concrete block was cold. He requested an extra blanket, and the deputy in charge refused to give him an extra blanket because jail rules only allow for one. He was having difficulty breathing, but no doctor and no nurse explained what was going on. Plaintiff Cedric Henry thought he was going to die. While he had difficulty breathing, no one examined his lungs, or administered a chest x-ray. The only thing defendant Well-Path did was to monitor his temperature and oxygen level. To have his temperature taken, he had to kneel down and stick his forehead through the tray slot of his cell

1 door. To have his oxygen level monitored, he had to stick his finger through the tray slot of his cell
2 door.

3 183. On April 15, 2020, based upon their flawed metric, defendant Wellpath announced that Plaintiff
4 Cedric Henry could be removed from medical isolation because he had no temperature. Plaintiff
5 Cedric Henry believed he was still sick, and he still had difficulty breathing. First, the deputy walked
6 him to Housing Unit 23, and then parked him outdoors in a concrete yard for several hours.

7 Apparently, Housing Unit 23 was not the plan. Then plaintiff Cedric Henry was walked to Housing
8 Unit Six and placed in another outdoor concrete yard, where he sat for another two hours. When the
9 deputy came back, plaintiff Cedric Henry explained that he still had symptoms of a bad cough and
10 breathing problems, that he had tested positive, and that placing him with other inmates was
11 potentially jeopardizing other people. In response to plaintiff Cedric Henry trying to prevent others
12 from being endangered, defendant Sheriff punished Cedric Henry by placing him into solitary
13 confinement, or what prisoners call “The Hole”.

14 184. Despite repeated requests and communications with Jail staff, Cedric Henry received no
15 medical attention, and was not medically monitored until April 26, 2020, through the intervention of
16 Cedric Henry’s family member, who reported that Cedric had difficulty breathing and a terrible
17 cough. The only medication provided was Mucinex and cough drops.

18 185. After a month of isolation, Cedric Henry was experiencing psychological distress and requested
19 mental health support. He does not receive appropriate mental health support or medical assistance.
20 On June 6, 2020, Cedric Henry required an emergency response and continued to experience
21 breathing distress and strong headaches that feel like “lightning” strikes. The jail’s response is to
22 give him Tylenol. This “take an aspirin and call me tomorrow” is a paltry, inadequate response to an
23 ongoing, serious medical condition.

24 186. Even today, more than eight months after first contracting covid-19, Cedric Henry has medical
25 issues, including extreme fatigue and lack of energy. He barely ever leaves his cell and can’t find the
26 energy to do much. He is depressed and frustrated, and often has difficulty breathing, and suffers
27 from headaches, every day, all day. The only medical attention he receives is Tylenol, twice a day.
28 And the jail only gives him a prescription for Tylenol for 7 days at a time. He is not permitted to
submit a medical request for more Tylenol until his 7 days are up, and then when he does submit a
medical request for more Tylenol, there is a two-day delay. So, for two days out of every seven, is

1 has to endure debilitating headaches. Despite requests for mental health support, he has received
2 none.

3 187. Saul Espinosa, a class member, who suffers from arthritis and has difficulty with mobility and
4 kneeling was moved into Housing Unit 8C on April 18, 2020, after testing positive for covid-19.

5 While in Housing Unit 8, he received no shower, he had no soap, he had none of his property and
6 none of his commissary, he did not receive any clean clothes or even one laundry exchange. The
7 only medical care he received required him to kneel down and stick his face through the tray slot of
8 his cell door, and then the medical staff could take his temperature. Because he had difficulty
9 kneeling, he on multiple times told them he could not do so. Defendant Wellpath did not hydrate
10 Saul, although he had a persistent high heart rate. Defendant Wellpath did not treat him for his
11 muscle and bone pain and made no effort to make any accommodations for his mobility issues and
12 physical pain. Defendant Wellpath provided and continues to provide inadequate care for plaintiff
13 Saul Espinosa's chronic pain.

14 188. Joey Lovato, a class member, reported that he was categorized as high risk for covid due to his
15 diabetes. Yet, he was placed in housing units with other people and placed in a bunk right next to an
16 air vent. After eight (8) days sleeping under an air vent, he became sick, was moved to HU 8, tested
17 for covid-19, and informed that he tested positive for covid-19. When he was moved into HU 8A, the
18 cell he was filthy. There was food on the walls, toothpaste over the vent, and the toilet and sink had
19 food, grease and garbage. The toilet did not flush properly so the stuff in the toilet would not go
20 down. After being placed in the filthy cell, he pushed the button for cleaning supplies and was told
21 that he had to wait until POD time to get cleaning supplies. He had to spend the night in that dirty,
22 smelly cell, and wait until the next day, before he was given any cleaning supplies. Joey Lovato was
23 in HU 8 for 7-8 days and was allowed out of his cell only 3 times for half hour, 40 minutes to shower
24 and get cleaning supplies. The only laundry exchange he received was just a t-shirt, or a boxer, never
25 a complete set of clean clothing. After he was deemed recovered, but he was not retested and he was
26 moved to HU 33, where people were not all orange tagged. After arriving in HU 33, the jail started
27 filling up the housing unit, moving prisoners in from a number of other housing units and filling up
28 cells. Then someone got sick, and the jail tested everyone in HU 33 for covid-19, and a lot of the
prisoners in HU 33 tested positive for covid-19.

189. The Defendants Sheriff and Wellpath state in their Covid-19 Outbreak Plan that they use either a “test-based strategy” for determining when Covid positive patients are recovered, or a Symptom-based strategy. The Symptom-based strategy includes:

- “At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
- At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared “ Santa Rita Jail Covid-19 Outbreak Plan, 8/18/2020. P. 7

190. Most covid positive prisoners in Santa Rita Jail are monitored by the jail per the symptom based strategy. Very few are retested. On information and belief, plaintiffs allege that both defendants Sheriff and Well-path have not been vigorously testing for covid-19 because testing costs money and symptom method is free. As a result of defendants’ paramount tight fisted, penny-pinching policy, said defendants opted for the symptom based strategy. However, as a result of the symptom-based strategy, these defendants have in fact caused covid-19 to be transmitted through the jail during the Spring, Summer and Fall of 2020.

191. Daniel Torres, a plaintiff, stated that he arrived in Santa Rita Jail on June 18, 2020. He was held in the quarantine pod, HU 25 for 2 weeks and then moved to HU 33. He was told that he was a person at risk, and moved to HU 3, supposedly for his own protection. While in HU3 he was told he caught COVID-19. When he was moved into HU8, even if he did not have covid-19, he would have caught it in HU 8. Daniel was placed in a cell with a cell mate who was very sick. When Daniel complained, the housing guards retaliated against him. Badge 2368 told him that Daniel would never get pod time while 2368 was on duty. Daniel was held in HU 8 until 7/31, and then moved into HU 33W. Daniel believes that he was still sick when he was moved, because although he had no fever, he was still sick and had many of the other symptoms of Covid-19. And although Daniel Torres was not retested, the jail told him that he was recovered. Once in HU 33, Daniel, who is a barber, began cutting everybody’s hair. And almost immediately people in 33W started getting sick.

192. In Mid-July, HU 22 developed a mass outbreak of covid-19 infections. A prisoner, who had tested positive for covid-19, named Campos, was moved from HU 8 back to HU 22, without testing to be confirmed as covid-19 negative. On the night that he was returned to HU 22, he “face planted”, signaling a continuing serious medical condition and was removed by the jail. Within a

1 week of Campos' brief return to HU 22, men in HU 22 began developing covid-19 symptoms, and
 2 more than half of the prisoners in HU 22 tested positive for covid 19. On information and belief,
 3 Plaintiffs allege that the men in HU 22 became infected with covid-19 from Campos, and that
 4 Campos was able to infect the men of HU 22 because of defendants SHERIFF, and WELLPATH's
 5 joint policy and practice of declaring covid-19 positive prisoners as "recovered" when they are still
 6 symptomatic, and not re-testing these men before placing them back into general population.

6 Enforced Idleness

7 193. All prisoners at Santa Rita Jail, no matter their legal status, face long hours of enforced idleness
 8 with few classes, little programming, 20-24 hours a day locked in their cell, and limited time
 9 outdoors. Defendant Sheriff does not provide much in the way of activities which inmates can
 10 engage in. Most housing units no longer have board games. The commissary no longer sells
 11 handicraft kits. Exercise is limited due to rules where inmates are not permitted to take off their outer
 12 wear and exercise only in a tee shirt. Since laundry exchange is only once a week, most prisoners do
 13 not want to sweat into their only change of clothing they have. But defendant SHERIFF, by enacting
 14 these restrictive rules, in effect curtails and limits prisoners' ability to exercise.

15 194. The jail justifies the denial of POD time and the lack of family visits by providing tablets to
 16 each prisoner. The tablets are Wi-Fi connected and capable of phone calls, and accessing various
 17 applications, for news, movies and music. A few of the applications are free, but most cost money.
 18 Calls on the tablet are \$7 for 25 minutes. To hear music costs \$150 a month, with an additional \$10
 19 charge if the prisoner wants to choose which songs to hear. Pod casts cost \$8.99 per month, \$5.99
 20 for 14 days, \$3.99 per day. Movies cost \$3.99 for 180 minutes. The problem is that tablets do not
 21 have reliable Wi-Fi access in cells and are only useful in the common area. And pursuant to the
 22 current covid-19 lockdowns, most prisoners have greatly reduced common area access, so there are
 23 just limited hours that the tablets are available.

24 195. Angelo Valdez, a class member reports that although, the tablet charge is \$8.99, a prisoner
 25 can only use funds from his books in \$5 increments, so to pay for \$8.99 on the tablet, the prisoner
 26 has to use \$10 of value from his books, and ultimately forfeit some of those funds.

27 196. Angelo Valdez reports that although the tablet is technically available to prisoners only from 7
 28 a.m. to 10 p.m., the battery on the tablets usually only last for 3-3.5 hours of continuous use. So,

1 while a prisoner may have paid for 30 days of music at the cost of \$150 a month, the tablet is really
 2 only available for 3.5 hours per day since prisoners cannot recharge the battery and the guards do
 3 not permit prisoners to exchange tablets for fresh batteries.

4 197. Angelo Valdez reports that the jail says that Wi-Fi is in the common area, which is where
 5 the jail says tablets should be used, but during pod time, if many people try to use the tablet
 6 simultaneously, all tablets crash with error messages “14004” and the user is kicked off the system.
 7 Apparently, there is insufficient bandwidth in the jail Wi-Fi system to support these tablets. So, the
 8 programming is not accessible, and even when programming is paid for. Furthermore, prisoners
 9 spend most of their day inside cells, with poor WIFI reception. Class member Eric Wayne filed a
 10 grievance that prisoners are “kicked off the Wi-Fi network 20 times a day” .

11 198. Furthermore, although prisoners are charged money and pay for “24 hours” of access, the
 12 clock keeps running even if when the tablets are taken away, or unavailable due to poor Wi-Fi
 13 connections, or some other technical issues. Regardless, the clock keeps running. So, defendants
 14 Sheriff, overcharge prisoners and then shortchange them at each turn in the curve.

15 199. Having tablets provides defendants SHERIFF with the disincentive to provide additional
 16 programming, out of cell opportunities and exercise options, and outdoor recreation. Locking down
 17 prisoners into their cells, with enforced idleness provides greater incentive to use the tablets and to
 18 spend money on the tablets, adding funding to the Sheriff’s coffers.

19 Strike

20 200. On or about October 17, 2019, Santa Rita Jail’s Watch Commander, late in the afternoon,
 21 defendant Hesselein, entered the common area of Housing Unit 31. Defendant Hesselein was in the
 22 company of other older, white, men and women, likewise dressed in business attire.

23 201. At that time, the men in HU 31 had been on lockdown all day, and there had been no lunch, so
 24 the men had not had any food for almost 12 hours. Their jail food regularly contained rodent feces,
 25 the laundry was not clean, the housing unit lacked cleaning supplies and the men lived in overall
 26 unsanitary conditions. Sua sponte, the men started to yell, ““Stop feeding us rat shit.” “Jail clothes
 27 stink” “The food sucks” “There’s shit all over the place.”

1 202. Defendant Hesselein walked over and verbally confronted the prisoners, and yelled, “I’ll shut
2 this place down.” “I’ll make you guys’ life hell.” and defendant Hesselein walked out.

3 203. True to Defendant Hesselein’s word, shortly thereafter, in retaliation for men having publicly
4 verbalized grievances over the conditions at the jail; a squad of about a dozen sheriff deputies dressed
5 in tactical outfits and armed with rifles and weapons stormed the housing unit. One deputy stood on
6 a table with a rifle pointing it at the prisoners and someone barked out an order, “Get down on the
7 ground” and the prisoners were instructed to lay down, face down on the floor of their cell.

8 204. Someone yelled out, “I’m not getting down on the ground, the ground is filthy”, and as a result,
9 no one in the cell laid down. The sheriff deputies threatened to shoot the prisoners, and a tense
10 standoff resulted. Finally, the prisoners were instructed to put their hands over their heads, and then
11 all prisoners were all walked out of their cells into the multi-purpose room.

12 205. Once the prisoners were removed, the deputies, conducted a “raid” where everything in the cell
13 was turned inside out and searched. This raid was a show of force in retaliation for the men’s earlier
14 public statements and intended to intimidate them from future public statements criticizing the jail.
15 The deputies took the prisoners’ personal belongings, food and other items and threw them all helter
16 skelter into a pile in the center of the room. Once tossed, many of which are opened, commissary
17 items become inedible; handled, dumped, thrown on the ground, and mixed with all manner of things.
18 This was another component of Defendant Hesselein’s order, to make the prisoner’s “life hell”.

19 There was no penological justification for this raid, the incident with Defendant Hesselein was not
20 related to the contents inside the dormitory cell. The justification for this show of force and power
21 was a group punishment and a statement of intimidation, letting the prisoners know that the power of
22 force was with Defendants, and any challenge would be met with a power of force, used if not
23 directly against the bodies of the men, then against what little property they owned, to let the
24 prisoners know that at any moment, defendant Sheriff, could stripe them, and that even if their bodies
25 as a group, was not within their reach, defendant Sheriff could remove from them, everything else.

26 There certainly is no penological justification for taking prisoners food and dumping it on the floor in
27 the middle of the room, thereby making the food inedible because it had been on the floor.

28 206. The next day, October 18, 2019, the men were again placed on lock down, and the meal
schedule was again chaotic. When the afternoon meal finally arrived, late in the afternoon, the men
of Housing Unit 31, spontaneously refused to leave their cells, and refused the meal, thereby
engaging in a hunger strike. The deputies, alarmed, called in officers, first a sergeant and then a

1 lieutenant, who offered to discuss with the prisoners, their grievances, and asked the men to select a
2 spokesperson. They selected Lawrence Gerrans.

3 207. The men of HU 31 then spent the next two hours writing down their grievances and giving
4 them to Plaintiff Lawrence Gerrans. LAWRENCE GERRANS was selected to collect everyone's
5 comments and requests and write up what became, both the Strike Demands and the Strike Statement.
6 The Strike Demands and Strike Statement was a statement by everyone in the housing unit, not just
7 Lawrence Gerrans. And the Strike Demands and Strike Statement was submitted on behalf of all the
8 prisoners as a group grievance. The Strike Demands are attached as Exhibit A, and the Strike
9 Statement is attached as Exhibit B.

10 208. That evening, around 10 p.m., the deputy Charondo placed into HU31, upper D, a young, white,
11 emaciated man, who was in drug withdrawal. Rather than placing this young man who was
12 withdrawing in the OPHU to receive medical supervision, he was placed into general housing,
13 forcing the prisoners to care for him. Over the next 15 hours, this young man was in a continual state
14 of diarrhea. When Larry Gerrans reported this to Deputy Ignont and requested that this young man
15 be placed in the OPHU, Deputy Ignont (sp?) said, "He's your problem." "You guys take care of
16 him".

17 209. By six a.m., the next morning, the stink in the cell from this young man's diarrhea was like a
18 green, disgusting fog coating the entire room. The diarrhea had smeared all over the bed and all over
19 his clothes. The prisoners again rang the buzzer yelling "Sick man coming out". Eddie took a sheet
20 and wrapped it like a diaper around this young man and tried walking him out of the cell. Deputy Joe
21 brings Eddie back into the room and announces that "This is your fucking problem. I don't care how
22 many times he shit himself." Then Deputy Joe orders the kid to stand up and move. The kid doesn't
23 move. Deputy Joe walked over and grabbed this kid by the hair and pulled him up by the hair onto a
24 sitting position and yells into his face, "don't make me do this." At this time, Lawrence Gerrans,
25 afraid that this kid would not be able to tolerate any physical violence, and intervened. "Whoa, whoa,
26 it doesn't need to be like this." Then Deputy Joe released the kid, whose head drops like a ball back
27 onto the floor. Lawrence Gerrans said, "I'll take care of him", and requested a hazmat bag, and clean
28 clothing, clean sheets and towel. Lawrence Gerrans said to Deputy Joe, "You seem like a nice guy,
but doing this to this kid is indefensible." Deputy Joe responded, "Don't come to jail" and walked
off.

1 210. Here clearly was an individual who very sick, who was not moving well, and unresponsive, and
2 Deputy Joe, instead of taking this young prisoner to the OPHU or summoning medical help, states the
3 common refrain “Don’t come to jail”. Clearly this is a reiteration of the standard policy at Santa Rita
4 Jail, and of defendant Sheriff, that one primary motivating policy at Santa Rita Jail – regardless of
5 whether an individual is pretrial detainee – that all prisoners shall be subjected to deprivation and
6 punishment. In this instance, not only was this kid being punished, but the entire cell was punished,
7 being forced to endure the malodor of vomit and diarrhea and having to take care of this very sick
8 person.

9 211. The prisoners then took the kid back into the cell, showered him, and while he was showering
10 had another episode of diarrhea.

11 212. Only after the 4th or 5th incident of diarrhea, and over 15 hours of all the men in the cell
12 enduring this unsanitary, exposure to human feces, were the prisoners finally able to get defendant
13 SHERIFF to remove this kid from the cell and place him under appropriate medical supervision.

14 213. That afternoon, another prisoner in HU 31, fell off the top bunk, landing on his head. Soon
15 thereafter, this prisoner went into seizure, flapping like a fish. Men in the cell heard the crack, as his
16 head hit the ground. They immediately hit the emergency button and requested medical response.
17 The medical response was also slow in coming. The deputies were slow in responding.

18 214. The men in this cell concluded that this prisoner must have died, because if the kid was alive,
19 they would have been hustling to get him to the hospital.

20 215. After being held for two hours extra in the kitchen, these men were moved into the small yard.
21 By the time they got back to the cell, the kid was gone.

22 216. That evening, after prisoners returned to their cells, the mood was “Enough is enough”, and
23 there was a call for a vote. The majority and all the races and majority voted for a strike that would
24 be a hunger strike, a work strike and a strike against participating in jail activities such as going to
25 class or court.

Retaliation For Speaking Out And Criticizing Jail Conditions

26 217. The other prisoners appointed Larry Gerrans to be their spokesperson, to speak for everyone as
27 a group. After Larry had written up the strike demands and handed them to the jail, and after Larry
28 had written up the strike statement, Defendant Hesselein, in order to silence the group and prevent
them from speaking out, had Larry Gerrans, a federal inmate, removed from Santa Rita Jail, and
transferred to Marin County jail. The objective was to silence all protests. Defendant Hesselein also

1 had Larry designated him as a prisoner who should be held in solitary confinement, so that when he
 2 was in Marin County Jail, he was not allowed to have any contact or communication with any other
 3 prisoner and was unable to speak about what had happened in Santa Rita Jail. In Marin County Jail,
 4 LAWRENCE GERRANS was placed into solitary confinement.

5 218. By removing Larry Gerrans, defendant Hesselein clearly communicated to the prisoners that
 6 speaking out and criticizing jail conditions is not permitted and would be subject to retaliation and
 7 punishment.

8 Prior Knowledge Of Jail Conditions: Conscious Disregard Of Harm To Prisoners

9 219. None of these complaints are new, or a surprise. Many of these exact same issues, as listed in
 10 the Strike Demands have been made by women prisoners in the Mohrbacher case, filed in January
 11 2018, now pending in this court. 3:18-cv-00050-JD. The fact that prisoners on the East Side of the
 12 jail, and prisoners on the West Side of the Jail, independently derived essentially the same
 13 complaints, describing the same problems, indicates these are jail-wide, system wide practices.

14 220. Many of the problems are ongoing, chronic, and the subject of numerous grievances over an
 15 expanded period of time. Defendants were well aware of the issues and have chosen to not address or
 16 fix the problem.

17 221. Prisoners at Santa Rita Jail, both individually, or through the group grievances have repeatedly
 18 informed Defendants of the chronic and ongoing problems and unconstitutional, inhumane and
 19 unsanitary conditions of confinement at Santa Rita Jail.

20 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 21 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
 22 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 23 FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

24 SUFFICIENT, UNSPOILT, FOOD NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN HEALTH

25 222. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with
 26 the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

27 223. This first cause of action is asserted against Defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office,
 28 Alameda County, DEFENDANT ARAMARK, and Roes 1-25, Does 25 through 50.

224. Prisoners in county jail have a constitutional right to sufficient, unspoiled, edible food,
 necessary to sustain life. By their policies and practices described above, Defendants subject

1 Plaintiffs and the Prisoner Class they represent, to a substantial risk of harm due to the denial and
 2 deprivation of necessary and healthy food and sustenance, and to the serious consequences of
 3 inadequate, insufficient, contaminated and spoiled foods. These policies and practices have been, and
 4 continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees and all persons
 5 acting in concert with them under color of state law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate
 6 cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States
 7 Constitution under the Fourteenth Amendment. By their policies and practices described above, said
 8 defendants imposed substantial hardship on pretrial plaintiffs and pretrial members of the plaintiff
 9 class, in relation to the ordinary incidents of incarcerated life, which is not justified by any
 10 penological interest, so as to create a liberty interest protected by due process.

11 225. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies,
 12 practices and customs of Defendants COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, SHERIFF and ARAMARK and
 13 are the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious harms in
 14 violation of the FOURTEENTH Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above
 15 include Defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, and DEFENDANT
 16 ARAMARK's failure to train its staff in the face of an obvious need for training to prevent the
 17 violations described above.

18 226. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the deprivations complained of herein and have
 19 condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Prisoner Class they represent request relief as outlined below.

21 SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 22 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
 23 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 24 EIGHTH AMENDMENT

25 SUFFICIENT, NON-CONTAMINATED, FOOD NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN HEALTH

26 227. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with
 27 the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

28 228. This second claim is asserted against Defendants Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda
 County, and Defendant ARAMARK, and, and Does 25 through 50 and Roes 1-25.

1 229. At all relevant times herein, the named defendants herein were responsible for providing for the
2 food needs of plaintiffs and class members. Said defendants subjected Plaintiff and the members of
3 the Plaintiff class they represent, to inadequate, and insufficient food in that the food provided was
4 insufficient in quantity, frequently contaminated and spoilt, prepared in unsanitary conditions, served
5 on unclean trays, overcooked, often inedible, and of such poor quality as unable to sustain health.

6 These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their
7 agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law, in
8 their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing
9 deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth Amendments.

10 230. By their policies and practices and the inconsistent implementation and oversight of same,
11 Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Prisoner Class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious
12 harm from the provision of inedible, tainted and spoilt food and expose Plaintiffs and the Class and
13 Subclass to significant risk of harm from exposure to inedible, contaminated, insufficient and
14 unhealthy food. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by
15 Defendants ALAMEDA COUNTY, SHERIFF, and ARAMARK and their agents, officials,
16 employees and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law, in their official
17 capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members ongoing deprivation of
18 rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth Amendment.

19 231. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies, practices and
20 customs of Defendants ALAMEDA COUNTY, SHERIFF, and ARAMARK and are the direct and
21 proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious harms in violation of the
22 Eighth Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above include Defendant
23 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA and ARAMARK's failure to train its staff in the face of an obvious need
24 for training to prevent the violations described above. Defendants have been and are aware of all of
25 the deprivations complained of herein and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such
26 conduct.

27 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class they represent request relief as outlined below.
28

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT
 MEDICAL SERVICES

232. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein. Per the Court Order Dkt. 49, Plaintiffs specifically refer to: 3-6, 47-49, 129-175, 178-182, 191-203.

233. This first third Cause of Action is asserted against Defendants Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, DEFENDANT Well-Path, and Does and Roes 1-25.

234. Defendant Deputy Ignot (sp) and Deputy Joe are sued in their individual capacity. The paragraphs Plaintiffs refer to regarding Deputy Ignont and Joe are paragraphs 214-226.

235. Defendant Ignot and Joe, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as a sheriff's deputy, wrongfully and unreasonably refused to summon medical aid, and instead forced plaintiff Gerran and members of the class to have to provide medical care for which they had no training and no experience in providing.

236. At all relevant times herein, the named defendants herein were responsible for providing for the medical care of plaintiffs and class members. Said defendants subjected Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious harm and injury from the harmful and inhumane effects of denial and delay of necessary and needed medical care and the inadequate medical care, when provided. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Fourteenth Amendments.

237. By their policies and practices described above, said defendants imposed substantial hardship on pretrial plaintiffs and pretrial members of the plaintiff class, in relation to the ordinary incidents of incarcerated life, which is not justified by any penological interest, so as to create a liberty interest protected by due process. By their policies and practices described above, Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Class Members they represent, to a substantial risk of harm due to the denial and delay in necessary and appropriate medical care, and the inadequate care due to the serious health

1 consequences of exposure to covid-19. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be,
 2 implemented by Defendants and their agents or employees in their official capacities, and are the
 3 proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the Prisoner Class's ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the
 4 United States Constitution under the Fourteenth Amendment.

5 238. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies, practices and
 6 customs of Defendants COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, SHERIFF AND WELL-PATH and are the direct
 7 and proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious harms in violation of the
 8 FOURTEENTH Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above include
 9 Defendant COUNTY OF ALAMEDA's failure to train its staff in the face of an obvious need for
 10 training to prevent the violations described above. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the
 11 deprivations complained of herein and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such
 12 conduct.

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class they represent request relief as outlined below.

14 FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 15 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
 16 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 17 EIGHTH AMENDMENT
 18 MEDICAL SERVICES

19 239. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with
 20 the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

21 240. This fourth claim is asserted against Defendants Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda
 22 County, and DEFENDANT Well-Path, Does and Roes 1-25. Defendant Deputy Ignot (sp) and
 23 Deputy Joe are sued in their individual capacity. The paragraphs Plaintiffs refer to regarding Deputy
 24 Ignont and Joe are paragraphs 183-199

25 241. Defendant Ignot and Joe, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties
 26 as a sheriff's deputy, wrongfully and unreasonably refused to summon medical aid, and instead
 27 forced plaintiff Gerran and members of the class to have to provide medical care for which they had
 28 no training and no experience in providing.

29 242. At all relevant times herein, the named defendants herein were responsible for providing for the
 30 medical care of plaintiffs and class members. Said defendants subjected Plaintiffs and the members
 31 of the Plaintiff class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious harm and injury from the harmful

1 and inhumane effects of denial and delay of necessary and needed medical care and the inadequate
2 medical care, when provided. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be,
3 implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in
4 concert with them under color of law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of
5 Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States
6 Constitution under the Eighth Amendments.

7 243. By their policies and practices and the inconsistent implementation and oversight of same,
8 Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Prisoner Class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious
9 harm from the provision of inadequate health care. These policies and practices have been, and
10 continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees and all persons
11 acting in concert with them under, color of state law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate
12 cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States
13 Constitution under the Eighth Amendment.

14 244. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies,

15 245. practices and customs of Defendants COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, SHERIFF AND WELL-
16 PATH and are the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious
17 harms in violation of the Eighth Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above
18 include Defendant COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, SHERIFF AND WELL-PATH's failure to train its
19 staff in the face of an obvious need for training to prevent the violations described above.

20 246. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the deprivations complained of herein and have
21 condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct.

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class they represent request relief as outlined below.
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FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
 FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT
 ADEQUATE SANITATION

247. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

248. This fifth cause of action is asserted against Defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, Deputies Ignont and Joe and Does 25 through 50. Defendant Deputy Ignot (sp) and Deputy Joe are sued in their individual capacity.

249. Defendant Ignot and Joe, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official duties as a sheriff's deputy, wrongfully and unreasonably refused to summon medical aid, and instead forced plaintiff Gerran and members of the class to endure hours of sharing a cell with a prisoner detoxing, which included multiple bouts of vomiting, diarrhea, and other discharges of human bio-hazardous waste. This caused all the members of the cell to be exposed to and have to endure living with human biohazards including vomit and diarrhea.

250. At all relevant times herein, the named defendants herein were responsible for providing for the sanitation and hygiene needs of plaintiffs and class members. Said defendants subjected Plaintiff and the members of the Plaintiff class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious harm and injury from the harmful and inhumane effects of inadequate, and insufficient sanitation, and the means to maintain the necessary personal sanitation in their cells and housing units, to prevent infections and communication of diseases, transmission and contamination from micro-organisms, including covid-19 as described herein. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Fourteenth Amendment.

251. By their policies and practices described above, said defendants imposed substantial hardship on pretrial plaintiffs and pretrial members of the plaintiff class, in relation to the ordinary incidents of incarcerated life, which is not justified by any penological interest, so as to create a liberty interest protected by due process. By their policies and practices described above, Defendants subject

1 Plaintiffs and the Class Members they represent, to a substantial risk of harm due to the inadequate,
 2 and insufficient sanitation, and the lack of means to maintain the necessary personal sanitation, and
 3 the sanitation of their cells and housing units, to prevent infections and communication of diseases,
 4 transmission and contamination from micro-organisms, including covid-19 as described herein.

5 These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by Defendants and their
 6 agents or employees in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the
 7 Class Members ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the
 8 Fourteenth Amendment.

9 252. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies,
 10 practices and customs of Defendants COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, and SHERIFF and are the direct
 11 and proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious harms in violation of the
 12 FOURTEENTH Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above include
 13 Defendant Alameda County Sheriff's Office's failure to train its staff in the face of an obvious need
 14 for training to prevent the violations described above. Defendants have been and are aware of all of
 15 the deprivations complained of herein and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such
 16 conduct.

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class they represent request relief as outlined below.

18 SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

19 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS

20 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

21 EIGHTH AMENDMENT

22 ADEQUATE SANITATION

23 253. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with
 24 the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

25 254. This sixth claim is asserted against Defendants Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Alameda
 26 County, Deputies Ignont and Joe and Does 25 through 50. Defendant Deputy Ignot (sp) and Deputy
 27 Joe are sued in their individual capacity.

28 255. Defendant Ignot and Joe, acting or purporting to act in the performance of their official
 duties as a sheriff's deputy, wrongfully and unreasonably refused to summon medical aid, and
 instead forced plaintiff Gerran and members of the class to endure hours of sharing a cell with a

1 prisoner detoxing, which included multiple bouts of vomiting, diarrhea, and other discharges of
2 human bio-hazardous waste. This caused all the members of the cell to be exposed to and have to
3 endure living with human biohazards including vomit and diarrhea.

4
5 256. At all relevant times herein, the named defendants herein were responsible for providing for the
6 sanitation and hygiene needs of plaintiffs and class members. Said defendants subjected Plaintiff and
7 the members of the Plaintiff class they represent, to inadequate, and insufficient sanitation,
8 inadequate and insufficient laundry and the inadequate and insufficient means to maintain the
9 necessary personal sanitation in their cells and housing units, to prevent infections and
10 communication of diseases, including covid-19 as described herein. These policies and practices
11 have been, and continue to be, implemented by said Defendants and their agents, officials, employees
12 and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law, in their official capacities, and
13 are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' ongoing deprivation of rights secured by
14 the United States Constitution under the Eighth Amendments.

15 257. By their policies and practices and the inconsistent implementation and oversight of same,
16 Defendants subject Plaintiffs and the Prisoner Class they represent, to a substantial risk of serious
17 harm from being forced to live in unclean, unsanitary cells, bathrooms, showers and housing units,
18 and to be exposed to biohazards, communicable diseases, microbes, germs and other harmful
19 organisms, and insufficient clean laundry to maintain personal hygiene. These policies and practices
20 have been, and continue to be, implemented by Defendants ALAMEDA COUNTY, SHERIFF, and
21 AHERN and their agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in concert with them under
22 color of state law, in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and Class
23 Members ongoing deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the Eighth
24 Amendment.

25 258. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies,
26 practices and customs of Defendants ALAMEDA COUNTY and SHERIFF are the direct and
27 proximate cause of Plaintiffs being subjected to known risks of serious harms in violation of the
28 Eighth Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above include Defendant
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA and Defendant SHERIFF's failure to train its staff in the face of an
obvious need for training to prevent the violations described above. Defendants have been and are

1 aware of all of the deprivations complained of herein and have condoned or been deliberately
2 indifferent to such conduct.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the Class they represent request relief as outlined below.

4 SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
5 DEPRIVATION OF FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS
6 UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983
7 FIRST AMENDMENT

8 259. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs with
9 the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

10 260. By their policies and practices described herein, Defendants Alameda County Sheriff's Office, ,
11 Alameda County, and Does 25-50 violated Plaintiffs and members of plaintiff class rights to free
12 speech, under the first Amendment by retaliating and punishing Larry Gerrans, and all plaintiffs and
13 members of Housing Unit 31 for voicing concerns and complaints regarding conditions of
14 confinement at Santa Rita Jail; as herein described; this retaliation often occurred as group
15 punishment, punishing entire PODs or housing units for the statements of a few, in order to inflict
16 greater pressure and punishment for speaking out;

17 261. At all relevant times herein, defendant SHERIFF has the ultimate responsibility for operating
18 the Santa Rita Jail.

19 262. These policies and practices have been, and continue to be, implemented by Defendants and
20 their agents, officials, employees and all persons acting in concert with them under color of state law,
21 in their official capacities, and are the proximate cause of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' ongoing
22 deprivation of rights secured by the United States Constitution under the First Amendment.

23 263. The policies, practices and customs described above are the official policies, practices and
24 customs of Defendant SHERIFF and COUNTY OF ALAMEDA and are the direct and proximate
25 cause of the violations of Plaintiffs being subjected to known harms in violation of the First
26 Amendment. The policies, practices and customs described above include Defendants failure to train
27 its staff in the face of an obvious need for training to prevent the violations described above.

28 264. Defendants have been and are aware of all of the deprivations complained of
herein, and have condoned or been deliberately indifferent to such conduct or failed to maintain
policies, customs, or practices when it was obviously that they were needed to prevent the violation

1 of Plaintiff Larry Gerrans', and inmates in HU 31 at the time of the Strike's First Amendment Rights
 2 granted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, to voice complaints and file grievances regarding conditions of
 3 confinement at Santa Rita Jail.

4 265. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions and inactions, Plaintiff Larry Gerrans',
 5 and inmates in HU 31 at the time of the Strike's suffered injuries entitling them to receive
 6 compensatory damages against defendants SHERIFF, and County of Alameda.

7 WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray for relief on behalf of themselves and class members as hereunder
 8 appears.

9 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

10 Plaintiffs and the class and subclasses they represent have no adequate remedy at law to redress
 11 the wrongs suffered as set forth in this Complaint. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer
 12 irreparable injury as a result of the unlawful acts, omissions, policies, and practices of the Defendants
 13 as alleged herein, unless Plaintiffs are granted the relief they request. Plaintiffs and Defendants have
 14 an actual controversy and opposing legal positions as to Defendants' violations of the constitutions
 15 and laws of the United States and the State of California. The need for relief is critical because the
 16 rights at issue are paramount under the constitutions and laws of the United States and the State of
 17 California.

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, the proposed class and all others similarly
 19 situated, pray for judgment and the following specific relief against Defendants as follows:

- 20 1. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to Federal
 21 Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(2);
- 22 2. A finding that the conditions, acts, omissions, policies, and practices described above are in
 23 violation of the rights of Plaintiffs and the class and subclass they represent under the Eighth and
 24 Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, Article I, Sections 7 and 17 of the
 25 California

26 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court to:

- 27 1. Certify the Class of prisoners at Santa Rita under Rule 23, F.R. Civ P., and also the following
 28 Subclasses:
 - 1.1. Prisoners who have been denied medical care or received inadequate medical care
 - 1.2. Prisoners who contracted fungal, viral or bacterial infections while incarcerated in Santa
 Rita Jail;

2. Make findings of fact reflecting the general and specific failings and inadequacies of defendants' approaches to and practice in the care of all prisoners, the pattern and practice of defendants' non-feasance and maltreatment of prisoners, and defendants' violations of statutory, regulatory and constitutional requirements in dealing with prisoners.
 3. Making findings of fact that defendants SHERFF and ALAMEDA's actions prioritizing profit over providing sufficient, healthy, wholesome food to sustain health, sufficient cleaning supplies and tools to maintain sanitation, and necessary and timely medical care constitutes punishment of pretrial detainees;
 4. Make findings of fact that defendants SHERFF and ALAMEDA's actions creating enforced idleness motivated and prompted by their for-profit activities constitutes punishment of pretrial detainees;
 7. Make findings of fact that the retaliation and actions taken when inmates voice grievances of complaints regarding conditions of confinement constitutes a violation of the Constitutional Right to Free Speech.
 8. Prohibit defendants from:
 - 8.1. punishing or threatening to punish prisoners for exercising their right to free speech, particularly regarding problems in Santa Rita Jail;
 - 8.2. serving insufficient, spoilt, over cooked or otherwise inedible food;
 - 8.3. serving food on food trays that are not sanitary and clean, and free from old food debris;
 - 8.4. housing individuals with chronos for lower bunk or lower tier, in something other than lower bunk or lower tier;
 - 8.5. depriving inmates who have a prescription or chrono for medical devices, of use of said medical devices;
- And,
9. Affirmatively Order and Direct defendants to:
 - 9.1. Provide medical treatment which addresses the medical need, consistent with the standard of good medical practice in the Bay Area
 - 9.2. Fully comply with all applicable state statutes and regulations and develop a legitimate individual treatment plan for each detoxing prisoner and carry it out completely!
 - 9.3. Fully comply with all applicable state statutes and regulations for a sufficient, healthy, balanced, nutritious diet which will sustain health;

1 9.4. Develop, implement and maintain a systematic program for cell and personal sanitation
2 throughout the jail, including the OPHU;

3 9.5. Full compliance with California Retail Food Act including the installation of permanent
4 walls and doors which will keep rodents, birds and vermin from entering the kitchen;

5 9.6. Enter a preliminary and permanent injunction on behalf of the broad Class of prisoners
6 which will counter and remedy the County defendants' broader unconstitutional
7 practice(s) as complained of and to be shown further;

8 10. Award damages according to proof;

9 11. Award costs and fees for this action, including attorneys' fees;

10 12. Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems appropriate.

11 DATED: April 20, 2022

LAW OFFICE OF YOLANDA HUANG

12
13 /s/ Yolanda Huang

14 Yolanda Huang,
15 Attorney for Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and others
16 similarly situated
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JURY TRIAL DEMAND

A JURY TRIAL IS DEMANDED on behalf of Plaintiffs.

DATED: APRIL 20, 2022

LAW OFFICE OF YOLANDA HUANG

/s/ Yolanda Huang

Yolanda Huang

End Note

In the Fifth Amended Complaint, plaintiffs endeavored to keep the paragraphs and numbering as consistent as possible with the Fourth Amended Complaint. (Dkt. 102). The most significant change is within “Parties”, and in particular “Plaintiffs”.

Paragraph 10 (Plaintiffs) is now renumbered 14 through 14.3.15

Paragraphs 11-14 (Alameda County Defendants) is now renumbered 15-15.5. Plaintiffs added as John Roe 1, Deputy Lenahan and as John Roe 2, Classification Sergeant MacBride.

Paragraphs 15 (Defendant Well-path) is now paragraph 16.1

Paragraph 17 is now paragraph 16.2

Former Paragraphs 83 and 84 were combined, and a new paragraph 84 was added.

The remaining paragraph numbering remains the same.

The only additional other texts are in paragraph 113.